The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 31. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 8, 1872.

...e Daily and Weekly Commercial—News ...Discounts.—Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Checks, or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an insurance. Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

...he Democracy.

...OCEEDINGS AT READING.

...RE CLIMBER PERMANENT PRESIDENT

...eral Significant Squalls.

...BALLOTING FOR GOVERNOR.

...N. G. W. CASS SHELVED.

...w Makes the Landing on the Seventh Ballot.

...vention Adjourns Until To-day.

Fight Over a Platform.

...onal Questions to be Ignored

...; CASS MEN NOT SATISFIED.

...STERN MAN FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

...l Dispatch to the Commercial.

READING, PA., May 30, 1872.

Temporary Organization.

Convention was called to order by Sen-...Wallace, who invoked harmony and ...sion. George W. Skinner, of Franklin; ...Brown, of Clarion; Wm. M. Randall, of ...delphia, and Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, ...named for temporary Chairman, and ...rown was chosen. On taking the chair ...oke of the favorable opportunities of ...he Democratic party to achieve success, ...pressed his gratification at the willing-...so many Democrats to surrender pre-...references to secure victory.

Lamberton, of Luzerne, offered a reso-...to appoint a committee of three on permanent organization, ...a similar committee on resolu-...to whom all resolutions should ...erred without debate or reading. A ...debate followed, the object of which seemed ...he ring the resolutions being chargeable ...as an unheard of proposition in a ...ratic Convention. The resolution was ...amended to read "that all resolutions ...e to the national platform or candidates ...sident and Vice President be referred to ...mmittee without debate."

Coffroth, of Somerset, offered a resolution ...committee of thirty-three to nominate ...es-at-large to the Constitutional Conven-This was opposed by Mr. Moore, of Al-...y, who favored nominations from the floor ...Convention, and denounced barter and ...a committee by political desperadoes. ...debate the resolutions were postponed ...present.

...committees on permanent organization ...olutions were then appointed.

The Entering Wedge.

Moore, of Philadelphia, submitted a res-...instructing the delegates to the Na-...Convention in order to maintain the ...ty of the Democratic party, to vote for ...n for President or Vice President whose ...ratic record does not show a firm and ...ating adherence to Democratic princi-...This brought numerous delegates to ...eet, but the Chairman cut off all debate ...iding that the resolution must go to the ...ttee.

Convention then adjourned until three

Clymer to Preside.

...ng the recess it was announced that ...Heister Clymer had been chosen perma-...resident. This was a compromise to help ...It was felt that the Cass men could ...igler, but they yielded with grace, con-...ed that Clymer should be chosen. Cly-...who was not a delegate, was substituted ...orning for Ermentrout, of Berks, and ...rangement was completed. Bigler was ...signed to the chairmanship of the Com-...on Resolutions. These combinations ...olidate the leaders in which the ...ivel ...to have the advantage.

...men claimed.

Clymer's Speech.

...three o'clock the Convention assembled. ...the Committee on Organization report-...Mr. Clymer, on taking the chair, was ...ed with applause. He made a temperate ...h, expressing the hope that the people ...d Senate would not long be delivered ...the worse than Egyptian bondage they ...suffered for twelve long years. To this ...he Democrats should look for the whole ...e of the State but how they should ...ve not for him to say. He con-...ded by invoking the divine blessing on the ...sults of the Convention.

...elegates-at-Large.

...Bigler, of Crawford, submitted a reso-...providing for a committee of thirty-...one from each Senatorial district, to ...te fourteen delegates-at-large to the ...utional Convention, and ten delegates-...to the National Convention. The first ...of the resolution was adopted, and the ...reference to choosing delegates to the ...l Convention postponed indefinitely.

Nominations for Governor.

...on vention then proceeded to nominate ...tes for Governor. As various names ...gested, the following applause followed ...se of Buckalew eliciting the most en-...m. Clymer was named by way of com-...and a perfect storm of applause fol-...He declined, of course, but upheld the ...tion out of order. A ballot was then or-...and resulted: Cass, 47; Buckalew, 23; ...J. S. Morton, of Philadelphia, 3; Noyes, ...6; H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, ...of Mercer, 2; McClelland, 13; McCal-...).

SECOND BALLOT.

...54; Buckalew, 24; Wright, 10; McClel-...; McCalmont, 11; Trout, 1; Noyes, 16; ...

THIRD BALLOT.

...8; Buckalew, 32; Wright, 7; McClel-...; McCalmont, 9; Trout, 1; Schell, 2; ...4.

FOURTH BALLOT.

...96; Buckalew, 35; Noyes, 14; McClel-...; Buckalew, 5; Wright, 7; Trout, 2; ...

FIFTH BALLOT.

...5; Buckalew, 39; Wright, 7; McClel-...; McCalmont, 9; Noyes, 15.

SIXTH BALLOT.

...54; Buckalew, 42; McClelland, 13; ...4; McCalmont, 4; Wright, 7.

A BUCKALEW OUTBURST.

...e close of this ballot the most uproar-...onstrations of applause were made. ...the declaration that Governor Buckal-...The chairman suppressed further ...rations by threatening to have ejected ...on attempting to disturb the Conven-

SEVENTH BALLOT.

...nth ballot was taken, when Bucka-...xl 68 and Cass 45 votes, 28 scattering.

...ine Broken—Buckalew the Man.

...the result was announced Carrigan, ...delphia, asked leave to change his ...s Cass to Buckalew. The wildest ...nt followed. Ex-Gov. Bigler, who ...r Noyes, rose and said he had watched ...pulses of the Convention, and being ...r opinion that the sentiment of the ...was for Buckalew, asked leave to ...his vote. Tremendous applause fol-...The line was broken; several ...elegates followed the example and ...l from Cass to Buckalew. The result ...s announced as follows: Buckalew, ...43; Noyes, 11; McClelland, 5; Wright, ...bonell, 1. Buckalew was declared the ...e for Governor amid deafening cheers ...ups. Lare, of Allegheny, although an ...has man, pledged the delegation's support ...heny and the west for Buckalew. [Ap-

Judge Thompson Nominated.

...James Thompson, on motion of ...t, of Montour, was nominated by ac-...on for Judge of the Supreme Court. At ...ix the Convention adjourned to meet ...ow.

Pledging National Questions.

...Committee on Resolutions held a ses-...ring the recess of the Convention, and ...arm discussion over the proposition ...g it inexpedient to commit upon na-...estions or candidates, without arriv-...definite result. Another session was ...held, when it was agreed that only ...questions in the platform, and send ...to Baltimore uninstructed. The reso-...will be temperate, and not clash with ...it of those adopted by the Convention ...session will be held before the meeting ...nvention to-morrow, to finish the re-...veral members made vigorous efforts ...the committee speak out plainly on ...as well as other questions, but the ...favored concession.

Cass Men Disgruntled.

...ontest among the Cass men is far from ...ory, but the majority here regard ...w as a stronger nominee.

...estern Man for Auditor General.

...is no settled purpose as to the Audi-...eralship. Gen. Davis, of Bucks, is ...g some strength, but a Western man ...ably be selected. McCalmont and ...and were both solicited to run, but de-...o become candidates. Trout, of Mer-...Temple, of Greene, with others will ...d.

Buckalew Serenaded.

...alew was serenaded to-night at Judge ...ard's. He was introduced by Mr. Cly-...o said the nominee would deliver a ...address before the Convention to-mor-

...lk worms are driving out the caterpil-...Florida. Other workers are also gain-...and on the leaders.

WASHINGTON.

Financial Results Under Grant.

Important Legislation for Banks.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1872.

Financial Results of Grant's Administration.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, in summing up the financial results of the present Administration to April of this year, gives the following figures:

Reduction annual taxation	$308,000,000 00
Reduction of annual expenditures	225,632,228 74
Reduction of principal of the national debt to April 1st, 1872	315,131,730 67
Reduction of annual interest on the national debt	20,248,552 00

Important Bank Legislation.

Meriam's bill for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchange, passed the House to-day under suspension of the rules. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from national banks greenbacks on deposit without interest, in sums of $10,000, and issue certificates therefor in sums not less than $5,000, payable on demand at the place where the deposits were made. The Treasury is not to count these deposits as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates may be counted by banks as part of their legal reserve and used in the settlement of clearing house balances.

About the Treaty.

At a late hour this afternoon the President had received no further news regarding the Treaty from London. There is still a belief that errors in transmission may account for the apparent opposition on the other side. Copies of the Senate's article have been dispatched by mail, and it may be that a decision in the matter will not be made till these arrive in London. It is certain that the amended article provides for the absolute withdrawal of the indirect claims from Geneva, and that the rule is made retroactive, but the conditions of withdrawal are understood to have been somewhat modified by the Senate. It is just possible the telegraph may decide the matter before adjournment, but a special session is now expected.

The Tariff.

The Senate has worked continuously on the tariff. It has reported the entire bill from Committee of the Whole, and may finish it in the course of the night, though the prospect is not flattering. The labor commission debate has generally delayed it, and though defeated in Committee of the Whole, is to be moved again in the Senate. In the clause relating to revivifying shipping the provision for mail materials for steamboats on Western rivers was stricken out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1872.

A. JOHNSON TURNS UP AGAIN.

Ex-President Johnson arrived here to-day, in obedience to a summons of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and appeared before that committee this afternoon. He testified that Gen. Buell had submitted a statement in the character of a defense, a notice of which he had seen, but was never able to procure a full copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connection with the defense of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and Gen. Buell, but merely a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the evacuation of that city. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct, and that his name were mentioned in the records of the Buell military commission, alleged to have been removed from the files, because it had not been to his credit. The commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President he never thought of the subject of the records, nor did he know they were lost until he saw the publication to that effect in the newspapers. When the ex-President came out of the Committee room he was invited by a member of the House to visit the Hall of Representatives, but declined. Numerous members of both parties gathered around him, shook hands and entered into conversation with him.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for May.

A REDUCTION OF $4,226,061.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is an abstract of the public debt statement for May 1:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,380,816,000
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,200
Total coin bonds	$1,795,383,200
Lawful money debt	356,000,000
Matured debt	12,407,787
Legal tender notes	357,980,256
Fractional currency	46,910,767
Coin certificates	25,584,600
Total without interest	$2,260,290,351
Total debt	$2,295,833,923
Total interest	48,543,177
Cash in Treasury, coin	71,096,737
Currency	11,207,813
Total in Treasury	102,304,550
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,193,517,378
Decrease during the month	4,226,061
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,581
Interest paid by the United States	14,681,570
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,642,997
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,988,872

SUMNER AT HOME.

Letter from William Lloyd Garrison—

The Senator's Speech Pronounced Ill-Judged, Ill-Timed and Extravagant in Its Charges—Sumner No Longer the True Representative of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 3.—The following letter has appeared in print:

ROXBURY, June 1, 1872.

DEAR MR. SUMNER: I owe it to you to say, with all the frankness which sober friendship justifies, that I have carefully read your speech in sharp antagonism of the President, and my conviction is that it is ill-judged, ill-timed, and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever just criticisms may be found in it. It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear, very many of them being found under the banner of liberal Republicanism; but the loyal, liberty-upholding party with which you have hitherto been proved to be identified will peruse it with surprise, if not with unfeigned astonishment. Certainly you do not represent Massachusetts in this sweeping impeachment. Her Republican people are always ready to give to the head of the man whom you attempt to stain with crime and cover with infamy. You cannot separate Gen. Grant from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and has pledged itself to keep him in it, if it is possible, another term, being satisfied as to his ability, integrity and patriotism, and therefore in no wise stigmatising him as a venal self-seeker and an unscrupulous usurper. you virtually pronounce it to be equally corrupt and unpatriotic. This you have a right to do on your own responsibility if you must, but in so doing you will find yourself for the first time in marked opposition to the sentiment of Massachusetts, as its Senator in Congress, and surrounded by allies who have been heretofore your deadliest enemies. Occupying as I do an outside position, I write this without party bias, and only because I feel constrained in this manner to free my mind as a proof of my friendship. Receive it in the spirit with which it has dictated it. Faithfully and respectfully, yours,

[Signed] WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

To Hon. Charles Sumner.

Unprecedented Rain Fall in the West.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Passengers and railroad employees who arrived here from the east yesterday and to-day report an unprecedented rain fall on Saturday night in Central Illinois, covering the area from the Wabash to the Kaskaskia rivers, and from the Toledo and Wabash to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Thousands of acres were submerged, streams overflowed their banks, railroad tracks were inundated, and crops, fences, trees, &c., swept away. A report from Winchester, on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Island line, says that over five hundred yards of the track near that place was washed away. At Bunker Hill, a few miles east of here, over eight inches of water fell. It is believed that much damage has been done to crops, farm improvements and railroads throughout the above named district, but no detailed accounts have been received.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Dispatches from various parts of central Illinois give accounts of serious damage by the rain storm of Saturday night. The Toledo, Wabash, Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, running through Scott and Green counties, nearly all the bridges and culverts were washed away, including the large bridges over the Macoupin and Apple Creeks. No trains have passed over the road since Saturday night.

Death of James Gordon Bennett.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Herald*, in announcing the death of Mr. Bennett, says: "Five years ago Mr. Bennett entirely withdrew from the active management of the *Herald*, but as the paper bearing his name his personal health had been remarkably good, while his fine intellect remained unimpaired, and his interest in the events of the day undiminished up to the moment of his fatal illness. About half past five o'clock last Saturday afternoon Mr. Bennett suffered a slight convulsive attack, accompanied by epileptiform symptoms, but not sufficiently severe or violent to excite apprehension of immediate danger. At 10:30 last Sunday morning the attack was repeated with greater severity, and for a length time the end became evident, although the constant attendance of Doctors Ceccarini, Hammond and Loomis assisted in the exhaustion of all within the reach of human effort to avert a fatal result. On Tuesday last, at the request of Mr. Bennett, Archbishop McCloskey visited his bedside and administered the sacraments of the Church. When his last hour arrived he sank to sleep in death calmly and peacefully, and his soul passed away without a struggle. Mr. Bennett was in the seventy-seventh year of his age."

SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Cases Laid Before Emperor William.

The Arguments and Evidence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1872.

Our government has very full advices from Minister Bancroft concerning the arguments and evidence laid before the Emperor of Germany in regard to the San Juan boundary. The American case makes thirty-two quarto pages, with an appendix of about fifty. The English case contains about the same amount of matter, including its appendix. Both have elaborately prepared maps, and among the documents accompanying the English case are copies of the Fremont map of Oregon and California of 1848, in which, in fixing the outline, the boundary was drawn very nearly as now claimed by the English. No attention is called to this map in the first case, but it is evidently to be used in the counter case. Mr. Bancroft has, however, been furnished with statements from Gens. Fremont and Preuss, who drew the map, showing conclusively that it is of no authority whatever upon the question involved. The English are not thought at Berlin to feel that their case is a strong one. The counter case had not yet been filed at last advices. In the argumentative part of the cases both are compact and to the point, but in the opening and closing of each there is a wide difference. The English case opens briefly and to the point, as follows: "His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having consented to accept the office of arbitrator between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Her Britanic Majesty, under the provisions of article 34th of the treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britanic Majesty, submits to to the consideration of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, in pursuance of the article of said treaty, the following case." Mr. Bancroft opens the case of the United States as follows: "The treaty of which the interpretation is offered for your Majesty's consideration was ratified more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Cabinet which framed it and presented it for the acceptance of the United States, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the rest but one are no more. The British Minister at Washington who signed it is dead. Of the Americans statesmen concerned, the Minister at London, President and Vice President, the Secretary of State and every one of the President's constitutional advisers but one have passed away. I alone remain, and after finishing the three score years and ten that are the days of our years, am selected by my country to uphold in your court our demand and the principles of moderation and justice by which we have been guided. The case involves questions of geography, history, and of international law, and we are told that the discussion should be held in the midst of a nation whose sons have been trained in those sciences from the days of Grotius and Heffter. The long continued controversy has tended to estrange from each other two of the greatest powers in the world, and even menaced, through a remedy as fatal as war, a want of confidence in the disposition of the British Government has been sinking into the minds of the States of the Union now rising on the Pacific, and might grow into popular convictions not easy to be eradicated. And after securing union and tranquility to the people of Germany, and attaining a happiness never before allotted by Providence to a German warrior or statesman, will it not be to your majesty a crowning glory now, in the fullness of years, and in the quiet which follows the mighty struggles of a most eventful life, to reconcile two younger branches of the great German family?" The English are criticising this "invitation to arbitrate," on account of what they term its flattery. Mr. Bancroft's argument, which follows is highly regarded by our authorities. He maintains that the language of the treaty, as a whole, admits of no other than the American interpretation, and the words of the description of two channels, considered collectively, establish the American interpretation and exclude every other. On the parallel of the boundary, the Canal De Haro is the only one. The use of the language of the treaty separates the continent from Vancouver's Island. The British Government asks imperial arbitration to find out the channel of the treaty the Straits of Rosario, for which, in January, 1848, they had no name, and no description. These so-called straits are not straits at all, and on the British maps never bore a name till after the British government introduced the new interpretation of the treaty of 1846. The channel of the Rosario straits does not even lead to Fuca strait when followed from a point where the parallel of 49 degrees strikes it, and so could not possibly fulfill the terms of the treaty. Mr. Bancroft shows conclusively that the understanding of our Commissioners was that the treaty fixed the boundary, as we now claim it, and closes with showing that the present English interpretation would fix upon the Commissioners of that nation an attempt to deceive and dupe the Americans, and establish the fact that the latter were duped, whereas the American interpretation would impute only an honorable error to the British Commissioners, and relieve them from the suspicion of desiring to dupe, and the Americans from the position of having been. Our authorities feel confident of a decision in our favor, and unless serious trouble should follow the expected failure of the Geneva Conference, the decision of the San Juan question may still be reached, although for the present the Alabama claims fail.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England Decides to Withdraw from Arbitration at Geneva.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, May 30.—The British government considers that the negotiations with the American government with regard to the Treaty of Washington have failed. The government will inform Parliament that it will withdraw from the arbitration at Geneva.

More Talk About the Treaty in Parliament.

LONDON, June 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone apologized for not being able to make a definite statement with regard to the negotiations with the United States as he had promised the House, which postponement of the day of adjournment by the American Senate rendered a full explanation impossible. He, however, would submit a memorial in the character of a defense, a notice of which he had seen, but was never able to procure a full copy of it. In this statement he had mentioned his name in connection with the defense of Nashville. There was no personal quarrel between him and Gen. Buell, but merely a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the evacuation of that city. Johnson said that from subsequent events his own judgment was shown to be correct, and that his name were mentioned in the records of the Buell military commission, alleged to have been removed from the files, because it had not been to his credit. The commission was held before he came to Washington to take his seat as Vice President, and after he became President he never thought of the subject of the records, nor did he know they were lost until he saw the publication to that effect in the newspapers. When the ex-President came out of the Committee room he was invited by a member of the House to visit the Hall of Representatives, but declined. Numerous members of both parties gathered around him, shook hands and entered into conversation with him.

LONDON, May 30.—An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House last night, at which speeches were made giving expression of warm sympathy for suffering Israelites in Roumania. Resolves were adopted invoking Her Majesty's Govenment to interpose for the protection of the persecuted race in that country against the outrages of the populace.

Commander Charles Brand, a retired officer of the royal navy, died yesterday. The deceased was present at the capture of Washington by the British in 1814.

PARIS, May 30.—The trial of Chateau for setting fire to the Tuileries terminated yesterday, with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be shot.

MADRID, May 30.—The excitement over Serrano's generous treatment of the insurgents is very great, and the stormy scenes in the Cortes have seemed to indicate that it is the intention that the Marshal, with other Ministers who have accepted positions in the new Cabinet, will resign. Should the King insist on making Serrano's appointments he is believed to be disposed to do in reward for his distinguished services in quelling the Carlist insurrection, grave consequences are feared.

LUXEMBURG, June 3.—An ultimatum has been received here from Berlin insisting that the Grand Ducal government shall come to an immediate decision on the German proposals to work the Luxemburg Railway.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 30.—The steamers City of Montreal, India and Caspian have arrived out.

RELIGIOUS.

M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In the M. E. General Conference to-day, Rev. Dr. Dillon was elected editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, and Dr. Hibbard of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, by a vote of 213 out of 463.

Dr. Bonner presented the report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern affairs, which was read by Judge Cooley. In the report they state that they made as thorough an examination into the affairs of the Concern as time allowed. The questions considered by the Committee were as follows: First, Have there been any irregularities in the management of the Book Concern? Second, Have the frauds been of such a nature as to materially impair the financial strength of the Concern? Third, could they have been prevented? Fourth, was any agent or assistant implicated in the frauds? Fifth, was the method of conducting the business such as to offer a reasonable safeguard against fraud? Sixth, is the report of the agents a fair exhibit of the liabilities and assets of the Concern? The committee arrived at the conclusion that there have been irregularities, chiefly in connection in the manufacturing and bindery departments, by which heavy but indefinite losses were sustained, which, however, were not of sufficient magnitude to impair the financial strength of the Concern. The agent or assistant agent were not discovered to have been implicated in the frauds. Hartman, the superintendent of the manufacturing department, must bear the responsibility. The purchase of paper through Porter is declared a decided improper practice, and recommended collectively, establish the American interpretation and exclude every other. On the parallel of the boundary, the Canal De Haro is the only one. The use of the language of the treaty separates the continent from Vancouver's Island. The British Government asks imperial arbitration to find out the channel of the treaty the Straits of Rosario, for which, in January, 1848, they had no name, and no description. These so-called straits are not straits at all, and on the British maps never bore a name till after the British government introduced the new interpretation of the treaty of 1846. The channel of the Rosario straits does not even lead to Fuca strait when followed from a point where the parallel of 49 degrees strikes it, and so could not possibly fulfill the terms of the treaty. Mr. Bancroft shows conclusively that the understanding of our Commissioners was that the treaty fixed the boundary, as we now claim it, and closes with showing that the present English interpretation would fix upon the Commissioners of that nation an attempt to deceive and dupe the Americans, and establish the fact that the latter were duped, whereas the American interpretation would impute only an honorable error to the British Commissioners, and relieve them from the suspicion of desiring to dupe, and the Americans from the position of having been. Our authorities feel confident of a decision in our favor, and unless serious trouble should follow the expected failure of the Geneva Conference, the decision of the San Juan question may still be reached, although for the present the Alabama claims fail.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The Summer Exodus—Where the Fashionables Go—A Museum of Art— Road Styles—New Toilets "Going Back on" the Laundresses.

POOR DOLLY VARDEN, &c., &c., &c.

[From Our Fashion Correspondent.]

New York, May 30, 1872.

THE EXODUS FROM THE METROPOLIS

For the summer months becomes more general every season. Even the washer-woman must have leave of absence for a "trip to the country," while as for cooks and chamber-maids, no experienced "girls" who know what is due to themselves would think for a moment of remaining in town beyond the 1st of June. Families, therefore, who are so unfashionable as to protract their stay in city quarters beyond the limit prescribed run the risk of being left to boil their steaks, and make their own coffee, or entrust them to hands so inexperienced that they hardly know these comestibles by name.

Of the lucky tourists, Europe monopolises a larger proportion year by year. It is indispensable now to social recognition to have been to Europe. Formerly one could get off with *eclat* by putting in an occasional appearance at Saratoga and Newport, but that day has gone by. *Not* to have been to Europe is now to own oneself socially a nobody, a mere part of the great, grinding, money-making machine. However, as "mama" thriftly says, all the expense is saved in buying clothes, the difference being so great between the prices of the stores in New York and the "shops" of Paris, such is the fact, and it is a matter of thing to speak of retail places of business as "stores." They are shops abroad, and to speak of them as such is considered in the best style. Being been there, "Our society," and consideration for the feelings of numerous young lady daughters, alone prevents our retail "merchants" being classed as "shopkeepers" and "tradespeople."

But to return. Think of organdy, and best linen, and *piqué*, and cachemire, and popelin, and muslin, and all the other goods to which experience per yard, English money! It is ridiculous! So, "papa," who is always wide awake at any hint of saving on the dry goods and dress making bills, consents to go to Europe, and is all the rest of his life trying to get the sums that he saved by that operation through his head.

One can hardly blame people who have plenty of money, however, for going somewhere else to spend it. New York is becoming until to live in is certainly not getting to be nothing more or less than a great shop. Nothing can be perpetuated, because nothing is held sacred. Art, beauty, everything is sacrificed to the dollar. Even the well-to-do family care to beautify his dwelling when a stable may be planted next door to it, or the vacant lot above be occupied by a block of tenement houses.

The upper ten thousand will hold its prestige obtaining the preference, and honor, affection, family ties, are brought to the same commercial standard as the rest of the men who never experienced them, not "to pay."

A GRAND MUSEUM OF ART.

Still there is a little basis of genuine humanitarianism to be found occasionally in the midst of this arid desert of self interest. A. T. Stewart, for example, is preparing to make over his great white marble structure, on the corner of Thirty-fourth avenue and Fourth avenue, in the city of New York as a public museum of art, to be held and controlled for the use and benefit of the people forever. The building is suitable only for this purpose, or for the residence of some great potentate, as it requires for state receptions, but the question in Mr. Stewart's mind is simply whether he shall present this munificent gift while he is still alive and see it in working order, or leave it as a posthumous execution, or wait until his death and put it in the hands of a board of trustees.

It is greatly to be hoped that he will carry out the former plan, and not wait to be made benefactor by proxy. The building seems to have a peculiar fitness for purposes of that the Divine Master was born in, which can be turned into one vast saloon, and would admit therefore of aggregation as well as of division. The taste for art is gradually becoming more general, and it will be a long time before it is rid of that class of ignorant pretenders who render everything they touch ridiculous or disgusting.

FASHION ON THE AVENUE.

Quite a number of changes are to be observed in "road" fashions which are probably the result of closer contact with Europe and the more frequent transit across the water. In the first place gentlemen are beginning to ride horse-back, and in the second ladies are beginning to consider quiet colors as not their own carriages but their pony pheatons. New Yorkers have never been famous for horse back riding; probably they were too poor when they were young and too busy when they were old to flourish greatly in that capacity. Now, however, the custom is the best frequented portions of the Central Park, and it is said the patrol men of these sections have pocketed many a five dollar bill for seeing some unlucky but ambitious aspirant for distinction in this noble art fly over her horse's head and keep what the rider lost, their gravity. Be that as it may, it is common to see gentlemen cantering up to the side of the ladies' phaetons, chat with apparent ease, then bow low, and, with a flourish of the reins, ride off. Women have always ridden, but they used to ride in Rotten Row. What tortures many of them suffer in performing these feats, the world will probably never know, but it is safe to say that any woman who will ride in Rotten Row. What tortures many of them suffer in performing these feats, the world will probably never know, but it is safe to say that any woman who will ride in the Row will ride anywhere, and that the habit is detrimental in the extreme.

A certain style of dress, somewhat striking and very picturesque, is gradually being adopted by ladies who drive their own horses in the park. A costume that attracted universal attention consisted of a street and marquise coat of rich pearl grey silk, trimmed up with pink satin, embroidered with white silk and bordered with black velvet. Medium in length and satin, turned up on one side and ornamented with white ostrich plumes, fastened with a diamond buckle, completes the toilette. The lace fell below the broad cuffs of embroidered satin, and spiral rufiles of lace ornamented the front of the coat.

NEW AND PRETTY TOILETTES.

Never was fashion so varied, and never so unsatisfactory as this season. Women whose husbands are neither in a "ring" nor the mint are puzzled to the verge of lunacy to decide between the merits of linen and *batiste*, *piqué* and *satine* pongee, and serge Japanese silk, and foulard challie, and mohair, crepe de chine, and crepe organdie, and crepe de chine, and crepe organdie, and grenadine, German towelling, and India bamboo cloth, stripes, and chintzes, china grass, or Brummagen brass, and if they are sensible, fall back on their old clothes, and buy nothing.

Fashion must certainly represent folly more nearly than it ever did before, for motleys are almost the wear, and they who will not conform to the style are left out in the cold of the world, and might as well retire to a nunnery.

All ideas of propriety are lost sight of. Flowered bed furniture is paraded in broad day light over humps which would consign young girls to wretchedness and seclusion, if they were natives of any country but this, for less indelicate nature instead of aiding and embellishing it.

The simple and useful lines and fibrous suits which were the objects of congratulation a few years ago, have been vulgarized and overloaded with cheap trimmings until they are unfit for any lady to wear.

Tucks, flounces, ruffles, and puffings are all piled on twenty-five cent goods, and finished with cotton edging at two cents per yard, and being "imported" are supposed to be worth double the amount originally charged for a really useful and lady-like costume.

When *batiste* first made its appearance in quantity early in the spring, 1870, it was looked at a dollar and a quarter and twenty-five cents per yard, (the latter for satin striped *batiste*) against eight pence and ten pence per yard in London, which would be about twenty-five cents here, saving the difference in gold. Ladies who bought at those prices, or who purchased suits, and costumes, at from seventy-five to a hundred and fifty dollars each, and who have been charged when they see within two months the cost reduced more than half, and the market flooded with cheap, showy styles which impair the value of the whole.

Batiste suits soutached, embroidered and trimmed with cotton lace, now lay in heaps on every counter, and before the season is over will sell for a song, or for anything they will bring.

WHITE WASHING SUITS.

These also lie on the shelves for the season, and have been rendered useless to many by those who wish to employ a French laundress to do them up. The cost of this operation would in a very few times equal the entire value; and even those who, as the phrase goes, can afford it, do not always care to spend their money in this way.

Moreover, these be-puffed and be-flounced white suits are not becoming white opaque material, which needs careful manipulation in any case to render it graceful and free from stiffness; but when heavy billows are rolled up on a thick white sea, the effect can be imagined better than it can be described.

The favorite materials for white suits made to order are soft mull and the transparent India muslin. The costume consists of two shirts and a jacket or basque, and the trimming of side plaitings laid very narrow upon the upper part of the dress, wider upon the lower skirt, and beaded with insertions of needle work or white guipure. The sleeve is plainly shaped to the arm and finished with side plaiting and insertions, and there is an upright plaiting at the neck, with insertions below. These suits cost seventy-five dollars, and are pretty for morning wear at the springs.

BLACK GRENADINE.

Suits of black or embroidered grenadine seem to be more in demand than ever, probably because they are so durable, always good style, and do not require the dreaded laundress.

The least expensive and most practical method of making and wearing them is to have a walking skirt of plain black foulard, simply hemmed instead of the ordinary white skirt.

No lining is then required, except for the waist, and this may be of black marcelline over silesia, which together will not make a twilled cotton of ordinary thickness. In this way the warmth and expense is avoided which so many consider involved in the wearing of complete costumes of black grenadine.

The ribbon striped grenadine is the fashionable style of the season for the polonaise, and is sold two yards wide, at five dollars per yard.

The skirt is generally made of the plain material, and trimmed with gathered flounces cut on the bias and edged with narrow black guipure.

NOTHING TO WEAR.

In the midst of the variety we miss the solid standard fabrics with a quality of their own, and are less dependent upon the adventitious circumstances of trimmings and *fournitures* for their effect. The striped grenadines, the hair striped silk, the challies, the batistes, and the new, flimsy armures, fall flat unless profusely trimmed. Even the plain white muslin or challie, which has a fineness and softness peculiarly its own, but which is ineffective, they have no intrinsic value, and therefore are worth nothing beyond the satisfaction of wearing them while they are new and fresh and fashionable.

This fact presents an obstacle to those ladies who wish to dress well, and yet not as their own dressmakers. They are indeed puzzled the intricacies of the bunched and bowed *Watteau* and Marguerites; and even if they could solve the problem of their creation, are still doubtful of the wisdom of giving so much time, labor and money to accomplish so little. Their condition, therefore, presents another phase of the Fitz Mac Finley question—an unparabundance of material, but nothing to wear.

DOLLY VARDEN.

"To what sad uses may one come at last," Poor Dolly Varden! gay, sweet, bewitching Dolly Varden! how the very brightness that trailed in the dust by the leveling mania of the period. No more pleasant associations, no more sweet memories, no more sacred traditions, all must give way before the modern pitch-fork which rakes everything up, tosses everything over, and would make of the Garden of Eden but a heap of dung and debris.

Poor Dolly Varden! I say again, what had her sweet sixteen years done that she should be hissed, hooted, hung in effigy, shot forward to cover the broad shoulders of fat and frowsy dowagers, and tortured in every conceivable way by newspaper paragraphists! It is fortunate for these, at least, that Dickens did not live to witness it; he would hardly have borne such degrading usage of one of his most charming creations patiently,

BONNETS FOR JUNE.

There is nothing new in the shape of bonnets, straw being the principal material used, and the straight crown, and upright brim of last season, lined in the same way, and finished inside with a niche of lace, or *crepe* the predominant design.

First class milliners are, however, devising novelties for their customers, and chief among these is the "crown" bonnet, which is composed entirely of brim, or flap, and high soft crown of silk, or *crepe*, ornamented with a spray of heath, or wild grasses, trailing nearly to the waist.

Very pretty black lace hats are trimmed with lace and fine jet, for wear with black grenadine suits. Broad brimmed hats for country wear are ornamented with the lace laid flat upon the brim, and is drawn curled over the crown, and drooping to the shoulder. Lorli and Dolly Varden hats are only worn by misses.

NEW CHATELAINE BOTTLES.

Scent bottles of silver gilt, solid silver with the new satin finish, and cut glass with silver mountings, have been imported, which are attached by chatelaine chains, and silver hooks to the belt, and intended expressly for lady tourists. Some of the chatelaines are of leather with silver mountings and all of them have two additional hooks, one of which can be used for the key of a room when stopping at a hotel, the other for any one of the various articles which are alleged to carry about when traveling and which are sometimes found extremely inconvenient with their dresses which do not admit of pockets. The price of these articles varies from twenty-five to eighty-five dollars.

PARASOLS.

Large pongee parasols, in solid shades of ecru, or chocolate brown, with fringe to match, and walking stick handles, are the fashionable summer style. Also, those of bright contrasting colors are quite out of date.

JENNIE JUNE.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., May 27, 1872.

The Republican Convention assembled here to-day. Hon. W. C. Shurlock was elected President, and Wm. Swar Small and Frank Miner, Secretaries. The following ladies were elected for 1 ballot with narrow folds of black corded silk. No contrast in color except that afforded by the grey felt, or black silk hat, and neat neck tie. No gilt buttons, no white vests, nothing flashy, nothing pretentious, a silk band, and plume, or veil upon the hat, close fitting gauntlets of undressed kid, linen collar and cuffs edged with a line of hand embroidery, and a tiny whip of dressed leather, with a vinagrette in the handle. These complete the equipments.

It may be remarked, however, that trowsers, not skirts, are worn under the habit by experienced horsewomen, and that the custom in this country of "sitting a horse like a man" is severely censured. A lady who knows how to sit her horse, and wears a well made skirt, does not need this addition to keep it down. Such a dress is perfectly safe, and the horse and

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

THE crop reports from all parts of the country have brightened up wonderfully since the late bountiful rains. Most of them are now quite favorable, and the yield of all the great agricultural staples is likely to be reasonably satisfactory to all agriculturists.

THE Internal Revenue Department is puzzled over a case involving the liability for taxes by a railway corporation after it had been dissolved or consolidated with another. A railway company owed taxes on dividends made in 1869, and payable in 1870. In the meantime it was consolidated with another company, and the claim is set up that both organizations ceased to exist, and an entirely new corporation was created. If, by a consolidation of two or more railways, the taxes due the government are thereby divested, there is a defect in the law which ought to be remedied at once.

THE Liberal Republican ratification meeting in New York the night before last, was chiefly remarkable for the conspicuous absence of those who have heretofore been representatively identified with the Republican party, and the equally conspicuous presence of managing Democratic politicians. Some of the former there were, but the preponderant composition of the meeting was decidedly of the latter class. The movement itself every day grows more and more into resemblance with the good old dame's hose, which had been refooted and re-legged so many times as at last to create in her mind very grave doubts whether it was the same pair of hose she started with. The absence of Senator SCHURZ was especially significant, and can only be construed to mean that he is opposed to the ticket, and disgusted with the whole affair.

CONGRESS having extended its session to the 10th instant, it is to be hoped it may find time before adjournment to pass Mr. COBURN'S bill for the protection of immigrants. The measure is one of great practical importance, and legislation on the subject has been too long delayed. It is understood that the question has been thoroughly considered in committee, and that the bill is in a practical shape, needing but to be taken up and put on its passage. The measure has no connection with parties or politics, but is one of those matters which relate to humanity and civilization at large. It will be recollected that the President some time ago sent a special message to Congress recommending the speedy enactment of such a law, for which everybody will admit a pressing necessity exists. It is to be hoped those recommendations may be acted upon.

HON. THOMAS SETTLES, of North Carolina, who has been chosen by the National Republican Convention as its permanent presiding officer, is a leading Republican of that State, a lawyer by profession, and a capable and experienced parliamentarian. He is about forty-five years of age, and has been in public life since he was twenty-one. Throughout the rebellion he was a staunch Union man. He was Speaker of the Senate which framed the new constitution of his native State during and since the war. In 1868 he was elected Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1870 he was appointed Minister to Peru, which position he resigned in January of the present year. The selection of a Southern man for permanent President of the Convention is a merited compliment to the patriotic and sturdy Republicans of that portion of our common country.

YESTERDAY the National Republican Convention cleared the ground for its work. To-day the work itself will be accomplished. All the signs indicate that this will be done in a thoroughly comprehensive and satisfactory manner. It is clear that, unless the President should himself forbid, he will be renominated without a contest, and in a short time at Chicago. The only apparent opportunity of a contest is with regard to the Vice Presidential nomination, which seems to have settled down into a friendly rivalry between Vice-President COLFAX and Senator HENRY WILSON; other candidates, according to present appearances, being virtually withdrawn. On whichever of these gentlemen the choice of the Convention may fall, the people will be satisfied, both of them having rendered distinguished services in promoting the establishment of those principles of just and equal government to secure which the Republican party itself was organized.

A NUMBER of Liberal Republican journals are calculating that Mr. GREELEY will receive four-fifths of the Democratic vote, should the Baltimore Convention nominate him. Supposing this estimate to be correct, this could not elect him. One thing is pretty certain: that in the degree in which the Democratic masses come up to his support, there will be a corresponding falling off in his Republican following. The aggregate Democratic vote may be set down at 3,000,000. Deduct one-fifth therefrom, and there remain 2,400,000. Add 200,000 Liberal Republicans (he would hardly, under such circumstances, receive more), and we have 2,600,000—or more than 160,000 less than Mr. SEYMOUR received, at the last election, when the Republican majority exceeded 300,000. To succeed, Mr. GREELEY would have to receive all the Democratic votes, and at least 300,000 votes from men other than Democrats. Can he get them?

THE managers of the Northern Pacific Railroad have adopted the friendly and peaceable policy in dealing with the Indian tribes along the route. The scream of the locomotive excites the Indian, and when he hears it he is ready to "scalp" somebody. How to overcome the natural hostility of the natives to the railroad, the managers are trying to conciliate them by giving them work, trading with them, purchasing horses, cattle, food, etc., or anything useful that they may bring. They are encouraged to settle upon farms, and taught that while the locomotive may frighten off the game, yet it will bring them many comforts which they will not much longer do without. Much of starving will be much less than heretofore. If the good will of the red skins can be secured in this way, the company will be largely the gainer. Had the humane policy of teaching the Indian to do right, rather than shooting him for doing wrong, prevailed during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, many lives and much property would have been saved from destruction.

ESOPUS is as good as a feast. It is therefore to be hoped that during the few remaining days of the session Senators will address themselves to the completion of the unfinished business which awaits their action, in preference to making any further replies to the late speech of Senator SCHURZ. The rebuttal has been thoroughly answered—its exaggerations exposed, its perversions corrected, its omissions supplied, its animus unequivocally condemned by the general verdict of the people. In a word, the speech has been robbed of all its vitality and force, and may be dismissed without any further consideration to the approbation of the Democratic party, and such poor service it is likely to render the life-long enemies of its author in their attempt to regain control of the Government and the administration of its affairs. If it were accompanied by the Senator's memorable oration on "the barbarism of slavery," delivered in the Senate chamber a number of years ago, it might perhaps still be worth something itself to the approval of his new allies, but of course they are the fittest judges of whether it is best to supply this omission or not.

THE present price of wool can hardly be maintained, as buyers decline to purchase except at a considerable reduction below existing rates. On the other hand, holders are disposed to keep their stocks till fall, rather than make concessions. The statistics of wool growing for the last ten years are some curious fluctuations. In 1861, the home product was fifty-five million pounds, while in 1868 it was one hundred and fifty-five million pounds. In 1871 it fell to one hundred and twenty-eight million pounds, the smallest product since 1865. The demand for wool during the war stimulated the growing of sheep and doubled the number in six years. After the war, prices fell rapidly, and in 1868 about four million sheep were slaughtered for their pelts and tallow. In California, and some of the Territories, wool growing has assumed great importance, because of the mildness of the climate and the facilities for grazing. California has now about eight million sheep, and the clip for this spring is estimated at thirty-six million pounds. The price of common wool in New York, on the first of May, was: 1861, 32 cents per pound; 1862, 42 cents; 1863, 70 cents; 1864, 70 cents; 1865, 65 cents; 1866, 65 cents; 1867, 48 cents; 1868, 45 cents; 1869, 45 cents; 1870, 44 cents; 1871, 48 cents; 1872, 70 cents.

MORE forcible and damaging than any of the speeches which have been delivered by Senators in answer to Mr. SUMNER'S arraignment of the President, or any of the strictures which have been made upon it by the Republican press, is the simple action of a number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention concerning the same matter. Some twenty of these, from various parts of the South, the day after its delivery called on Senator SUMNER for the purpose of paying their respects to him. In the conversation which ensued respecting the political situation, they informed the Senator that the men in the South who had opposed and oppressed the colored men, and had stood out against impartial suffrage, civil rights and other questions affecting their race, were all in favor of the election of GREELEY to the Presidency, and they did not think it their duty to go with their oppressers. The political judgment of these men is superior to that of the Senator, and, greatly as they respect him for his large services in their behalf, it is not probable that his defection will be able to detach a single colored voter from the support of of President GRANT, should he be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention. "The last shall be first, and the first last." He has led them in the past: let him now follow their guidance and direction.

CHANGES IN PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Congress has just passed an act making radical changes respecting the practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts. These changes concern the public generally, as well as the members of the bar, since they involve needed reforms in many particulars. The District Court has exclusive jurisdiction in admiralty, bankruptcy, and certain other matters, while the Circuit Court has a more general and extensive jurisdiction, and the power to hear appeals from the District Court. All litigated common law cases are tried in the Circuit Court. By an old law, the District Judge has power to sit with the Circuit Judge in his court, or in the absence of the Circuit Judge to hold his court for him; and, while sitting with the Circuit Judge, has had the same power. Judge MCCANDLESS, for instance, being the District Judge, might sit with Judge MCKENNAN, of the Circuit Court, while a judgment of the District Court, on an appeal, was being reviewed. While no practical difficulty has been encountered under this provision, for the reason that one or other of the judges usually yielded, yet it has been deemed best to do away with the anomaly of a judge of an inferior court presiding in a superior. Under the act just passed, the District Judge may sit on the Circuit bench, with the presiding judge of that court, or the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to his district, but he is powerless to interfere with the opinion or judgments of the presiding judge, in regard to any pending controversy, his opinion being the end of the law. The time for taking a writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, is limited to two years, instead of five, as before; and in appealing from the District to the Circuit Court, the limit is now one year, instead of two. The seventh section changes a practice which has prevailed for many years, in that it authorizes the Circuit and District Judges to grant injunction orders until the decision of a motion for injunction, without notice, where there appears to be danger of irreparable injury resulting from delay. The eighth section makes a very radical change in the criminal practice. It provides that indictments shall not be held insufficient, nor judgments thereon affected, by reason of any defect or imperfection in matter of form only, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant. Heretofore all proceedings in criminal cases have been subject to the rigid provisions of the common law, and the mis-spelling of a name was sufficient ground for a motion to quash an indictment. This new act is a long step forward in the direction of the common sense which has characterized the decisions of Judge BOND, who has discharged his duties with great ability here, has administered this law firmly and mercifully, and although you hear so much being able to procure bail, what is the result of trials that have taken place? There have been seven trials and only two courts, one an acquittal, one a mis-trial and five convictions. These are the results, and yet you to-day vote the extent of it and how conclusive the proof was that this was not made up of manufactured testimony—the testimony of suborned witnesses—more than sixty of these unfortunate people who have been indicted come voluntarily forward and pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them. Now, when facts come to be understood, I should think that so far from being an element of weakness against the President, it would be an element of strength. I thank you for the attention you have given me. I shall not detain you any further. I trust that the proceedings of this body will be harmonious. I have no doubt that they will, and I hope that we may adjourn and go forth to our respective homes. We will leave this place, determined to fight a good fight and win the battle. In less than thirty days ten thousand voices will be raised on every hill and every valley upon the broad expanse of this great country in favor of the principles of the Convention, and in November, when the votes are counted, I have no doubt whatever that Gen. Grant and his associate will be re-elected, and that the Republican party will be established for the next four years. God grant that it may be so.

A FICTION MISINTERPRET D.

A German contemporary of the Liberal persuasion, in some excitement announces what seems to be an important discovery, to wit, that the German element in this country to be surrounded by enemies. Going on to philosophize on the subject, the fact was speedily perceived to be just what was to be expected, from "the position of Germany in the European family of nations, and from the position of the Germans in this land." The politicians especially, look with an evil eye, it is said, upon the Germans, "because they do not readily obey orders, being inclined to think for themselves and to act according to their own judgment. For this reason the politicians doubt them, watch them as suspicious fellows, and revile them as soon as it may be done with any apparent advantage." These fine speculations are made to rest chiefly on the circulation of several Hookin-Boomer sayings, including one Senator SCHURZ as a soldier. By making MR. SCHURZ contemptible, the plan is, it seems, at any cost either to bring the German Americans under the yoke of the trading politicians, or failing in that, to reduce the German element to political ruin.

AS DE QUINCY justly remarked, "often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call rigmarole, and so does every body's editor, whose utterances are usually of the most solid and logical character, will, sometimes, under the exigencies of a political campaign, fall into a strain better described by the word rigmarole than by any other word, and yet one scruples to use the term. As to HOOKER'S story about SCHURZ; in recollection of the license of invention allowed themselves by correspondents, it is very probably a mere flourish of fancy for which General HOOKER is in no way responsible, in which case it will, no doubt, be disavowed in due time. If on the other hand, it is true that HOOKER did as reported charge SCHURZ with extreme cowardice on the field of battle, the incident must have been known to many at the time, and its general notoriety at last was an unavoidable consequence of SCHURZ'S distinction in civil life. Indeed, the mere fact that the story was current was not long ago used for the German Senator's injury raises a violent presumption against the truth of the story. It will probably prove to be the exaggerated and hostile version of a real affair, which at the time was considered as involving nothing disreputable to a civilian not trained for war and yet suddenly placed in a position of high military responsibility. "Not every one such fame as XENOPHON can gain. As statesman and as hero a double wreath obtain." In such a commander some nervousness in the beginning of battle might seem pardonable, and in fact rather creditable than otherwise. Gross and manifest cowardice would be a very different thing, and that General SCHURZ incurred no such ignominy may be regarded as certain from the long silence of his enemies, if there were no other evidence.

The alleged connection between disparagement of SCHURZ and the political insignificance of the Germans is a concatenation forever invisible to all who are unable to perceive the relation of cause and effect between "Teuferden steeple and the Goodwin sands." The fiction was evidently invented to destroy the German Senator's influence with his compatriots, on the complimentary assumption that they would not choose to have a coward for their leader, the same reason which causes certain German papers to circulate the statement that Colonel GROSVENOR'S military career ended in his being "cashiered with infamy." It is all a miserable business, but it is well not to make it worse by misinterpretation.

SOME fancy that the allusions and references to the American Minister in the late House of Lords debate on the Alabama claims, not to be rather annoying to that eminent functionary, in fact shrewd and attentive listeners could hardly fail to receive the impression that the American representative was not regarded with profound reverence by several of the speakers or by a majority of their hearers. But the revelation of feeling was manifestly quite involuntary and without the faintest indication of a wish to be offensive. The disclosure was like the spontaneous laughter which on a former, though recent occasion, greeted the sly intimation of Lord GRANVILLE that the Minister of the Great Republic had innocently endeavored to apply one of the arts familiar to its politicians in his negotiations for the rescue of the Treaty of Washington. It is, however, not probable that General SCHENCK has suffered either in sleep or appetite in consequence of any such insignificant injuries, each of them in itself "a grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering in hair." Observers of the General's career in England are well aware that he is not extremely sensitive to foreign opinion. Though one can hardly suppose that he feels absolutely no anxiety in view of the bill lately filed in chancery touching certain American stockholders in the Emma mining company, introduced to the English public under his high ministerial auspices, he no doubt finds ample comfort and confidence in the recollection that his conduct in that affair commanded the hearty approval of Mr. GREELEY. Loss of professional caste in the estimation of unenterprising diplomatists devoted to old traditions, naturally seems a rather small detriment when compensated by such sanction.

THE people of Champagne, France, are getting a living by supplying snails for the Paris market, but find it rather a slow going business.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

To many persons somewhat advanced in life the comments of a portion of the newspaper press called forth by the death of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*, has been a surprising revelation. They did not know before reading the remarks to which we refer to what extent, even among respectable people, the old notions of morality and decency have given place to ideas which were once supposed to be entertained only by libertines and profligates. Remembering what the New York *Herald* was in the early years of its career, they hold without the least hesitation or misgiving that its editor was one of the worst of men. True those who were personally acquainted with him testified that he was temperate in his habits and free from all the vices of sensuality. In fact, such vices were incompatible with the character of badness which was so signally exemplified in BENNETT. Sensual indulgence of any kind, by relaxing his energies and introducing discord into his selfishly compact and consistent nature, would have diminished his powers of mischief and might have brought him into partial sympathy with his kind. But it pleased Providence that the embodied evil in the great city should contain no such counteraction within itself, and that the vices of the mind, unallied with those of the flesh, should be permitted to work out their proper effects. Why the wandering Scotchman was allowed to throw his demoniac spirit into the form of a newspaper, and thus exercise his debasing influence on the metropolis through so many years, will be explained when the significance of New York examples in the history of the country shall be fully understood. At present it is, and for many a day to come it will remain a mystery.

For many years the direct tendency of the *Herald's* influence was to break down and destroy in the minds of its readers all recognition of the difference between truth and falsehood, and all notion of the difference between right and wrong. Without being himself a sensualist, the editor daily pandered to the grossest appetites, cynically proclaiming his indifference to the results of his own temptations. No one could open the *Herald* without seeing as clearly as its print, that in the eyes of the editor nothing was sacred or venerable. Claiming to be a Catholic, he scoffed at the mysteries of the faith, and ridiculed and slandered its priests and bishops, and in turn he zealously ministered to the prejudices of the most ignorant clases of Catholics by scoffing at Protestant peculiarities. In its editorials the *Herald*, while directed by BENNETT, always addressed the most passionate and lewd, and the lowest portion of the people, and found its reward in their patronage. By the general indecency of its contents and by the exaggerated and violent tone of its leading articles, the *Herald* did more than all other causes to discredit the American character abroad, and in Great Britain especially to create the sentiment which found expression in hostile words and actions toward this country in the early period of our civil war.

And BENNETT was the leading dealer in the sale by leading New York papers as the prince of journalists. As MR. BRYANT says, with perfect truth:

"To call Mr. Bennett 'a great journalist' is an entire mistake; he was a great newsvender, and made his calling a low one. Journalism ought to be largely discussed any great public question, either social or political, with honesty and sincerity. He never enlightened the public mind by the variety or extent of his information nor directed it by the earnestness of his convictions. He was not to have been either a scholar, nor a philanthropist, nor even a politician. What he seemed to mean was to contrive to produce a sensation, to raise a laugh, or to confirm a prejudice; and so far as he had any influence at all as a writer, it was to lower the tone and corrupt the morality in which his paper was read. He added nothing to the vigor of the press and the country than any man ever before connected with it; and the worst caricatures that the genius of Hogarth or Dickens has depicted are those of low, slang-whanging, dissolute and unprincipled Bohemian, of the London stamp of Jeffries Wicks and Captain Shandons of the journalistic profession, fail to depict the moral meanness of the original character he was banished from respectable society, and the impression it left upon the community at large, that wealth he subsequently made by the prostitution of his energy and talents, could never procure social recognition anywhere."

This stern judgment, we are pretty sure, will be indorsed by the great majority of those who remember the *Herald* of twenty or thirty years ago.

A FICTION MISINTERPRET D.

A German contemporary of the Liberal persuasion, in some excitement announces what seems to be an important discovery, to wit, that the German element in this country to be surrounded by enemies. Going on to philosophize on the subject, the fact was speedily perceived to be just what was to be expected, from "the position of Germany in the European family of nations, and from the position of the Germans in this land." The politicians especially, look with an evil eye, it is said, upon the Germans, "because they do not readily obey orders, being inclined to think for themselves and to act according to their own judgment. For this reason the politicians doubt them, watch them as suspicious fellows, and revile them as soon as it may be done with any apparent advantage." These fine speculations are made to rest chiefly on the circulation of several Hookin-Boomer sayings, including one Senator SCHURZ as a soldier. By making MR. SCHURZ contemptible, the plan is, it seems, at any cost either to bring the German Americans under the yoke of the trading politicians, or failing in that, to reduce the German element to political ruin.

AS DE QUINCY justly remarked, "often one's dear friend talks something which one scruples to call rigmarole, and so does every body's editor, whose utterances are usually of the most solid and logical character, will, sometimes, under the exigencies of a political campaign, fall into a strain better described by the word rigmarole than by any other word, and yet one scruples to use the term. As to HOOKER'S story about SCHURZ; in recollection of the license of invention allowed themselves by correspondents, it is very probably a mere flourish of fancy for which General HOOKER is in no way responsible, in which case it will, no doubt, be disavowed in due time. If on the other hand, it is true that HOOKER did as reported charge SCHURZ with extreme cowardice on the field of battle, the incident must have been known to many at the time, and its general notoriety at last was an unavoidable consequence of SCHURZ'S distinction in civil life. Indeed, the mere fact that the story was current was not long ago used for the German Senator's injury raises a violent presumption against the truth of the story. It will probably prove to be the exaggerated and hostile version of a real affair, which at the time was considered as involving nothing disreputable to a civilian not trained for war and yet suddenly placed in a position of high military responsibility. "Not every one such fame as XENOPHON can gain. As statesman and as hero a double wreath obtain." In such a commander some nervousness in the beginning of battle might seem pardonable, and in fact rather creditable than otherwise. Gross and manifest cowardice would be a very different thing, and that General SCHURZ incurred no such ignominy may be regarded as certain from the long silence of his enemies, if there were no other evidence.

The alleged connection between disparagement of SCHURZ and the political insignificance of the Germans is a concatenation forever invisible to all who are unable to perceive the relation of cause and effect between "Teuferden steeple and the Goodwin sands." The fiction was evidently invented to destroy the German Senator's influence with his compatriots, on the complimentary assumption that they would not choose to have a coward for their leader, the same reason which causes certain German papers to circulate the statement that Colonel GROSVENOR'S military career ended in his being "cashiered with infamy." It is all a miserable business, but it is well not to make it worse by misinterpretation.

SOME fancy that the allusions and references to the American Minister in the late House of Lords debate on the Alabama claims, not to be rather annoying to that eminent functionary, in fact shrewd and attentive listeners could hardly fail to receive the impression that the American representative was not regarded with profound reverence by several of the speakers or by a majority of their hearers. But the revelation of feeling was manifestly quite involuntary and without the faintest indication of a wish to be offensive. The disclosure was like the spontaneous laughter which on a former, though recent occasion, greeted the sly intimation of Lord GRANVILLE that the Minister of the Great Republic had innocently endeavored to apply one of the arts familiar to its politicians in his negotiations for the rescue of the Treaty of Washington. It is, however, not probable that General SCHENCK has suffered either in sleep or appetite in consequence of any such insignificant injuries, each of them in itself "a grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering in hair." Observers of the General's career in England are well aware that he is not extremely sensitive to foreign opinion. Though one can hardly suppose that he feels absolutely no anxiety in view of the bill lately filed in chancery touching certain American stockholders in the Emma mining company, introduced to the English public under his high ministerial auspices, he no doubt finds ample comfort and confidence in the recollection that his conduct in that affair commanded the hearty approval of MR. GREELEY. Loss of professional caste in the estimation of unenterprising diplomatists devoted to old traditions, naturally seems a rather small detriment when compensated by such sanction.

THE people of Champagne, France, are getting a living by supplying snails for the Paris market, but find it rather a slow going business.

THE income tax is now due, and must be paid before the 8th of the month to avoid extra fees of collection. The same applies to licenses for tobacco and liquor dealers. Persons interested will do well to bear this in mind.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Pell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David S. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE. J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., June 5, 1872.

The Blair county Republican Convention at Hollidaysburg to-day nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. S. S. Blair, State Senator, John A. Lemon; Assembly, S. McCune; Sheriff, Thomas M. Metz. Rev. J. W. Curry was nominated as delegate to the Constitutional Conventional.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EBENSBURG, PA., June 4, 1872.

The Republican Convention assembled in this place to-day, and put in nomination the following gentlemen: For Congress, Hon. A. A. Barker, with privilege of choosing his own conferees, subject to decision of Congressional Conference; delegate to Constitutional Convention, Jesse Campbell; Assembly, Hon. Samuel Henry; Register and Recorder, S. A. Kuphart; Commissioner, Geo. Myers; Auditor, John S. Rodgers. Barker is regarded as a strong ticket, and it is believed that Democratic Cambria will yet be redeemed.

Following is a list of the electors and delegates to the Baltimore Convention chosen at Reading:

1. Elector—Thos. J. Barger. Delegates—Wm. McMullin, Samuel Josephs.
2. Elector—Wm. Mann. Delegates—Thos. D. Pierce, Wm. M. Reilley.
3. Elector—John Moffet. Delegates—L. D. Ladner, D. M. Fox.
4. Elector—George R. Berrell. Delegates—Isaac Leech, John Campbell.
5. Elector—Delegates—Lewis C. Cassidy, Herman Yerkes.
6. Elector—Isaiah P. Haupt. Delegates—Ephriam Jacker, Ed. J. Albright.
7. Elector—Samuel A. Dyer. Delegates—R. E. Monaghan, George H. Boustead.
8. Elector—Jesse G. Hawley. Delegates—Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, B. Frank Boyer.
9. Elector—Hiram B. Swarr. Delegates—Henry Jacobs, M. D., Robert Crane.
10. Elector—B. Reilley. Delegates—Wm. M. Randall, C. D. Gioninger.
11. Elector—Jacob Knecht. Delegates—Isaac S. Case, Charles Kleinz.
12. Elector—F. W. Gunster. Delegates—C. L. Lamberton, A. R. Brundage.
13. Elector—David Lowenberg. Delegates—V. E. Piolett, Wm. Platt.
14. Elector—James McKnight. Delegates—Jacob Lesterling, C. F. Wilson.
15. Elector—Henry Welsh. Delegates—John H. Criswell, Joseph R. Dunbar.
16. Elector—Jacob Zeigler. Delegates—Aug. Duncan, A. H. Coffroth.
17. Elector—R. W. Christy. Delegates—Gen. James Burns, R. Milton Speer.
18. Elector—William M. Fegan. Delegates—Edwin Berks, M. F. Elliott.
19. Elector—Rasselas Brown. Delegates—Herman Haupt, Col. Thomas Scott.
20. Elector—F. M Robinson. Delegates—P. I. Pierce, William Hasson.
21. Elector—John R. Wilson. Delegates—W. H. Hunter, Col. Wm. Jackson.
22. Elector—Philip H. Stevenson. Delegates—James P. Barr, John H. Bailey.
23. Elector—John F. Bard. Delegates—David Campbell, M. D. Wilson.
24. Elector—George W. Miller. Delegates—James A. J. Buchanan, D. S. Morris.

The following ticket for the delegates-at large to the Constitutional Convention was elected: Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, Hon. William Bigler, Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, Hon. A. A. Purman, Franklin B. Gowen, James Ellis, George M. Dallas, John H. Campbell, William L. Corbit, Wm. H. Smith, William J. Baer, S. H. Reynolds and E. T. Steel.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party, in Reading, on Friday, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That as the representatives of the Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania, we announce our determination to enter into a vigorous canvass for the election of our whole ticket, and that we confidently expect to elect our candidates and carry the State, that result unlikely to be unflinchingly to the end.

The Republican primaries in Crawford county take place next Thursday.

John A. Magee, editor of the Perry county *Democrat*, is said to have the inside track in the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifteenth district, Cumberland and Perry counties having had their term of service past, and Perry now claims it.

Among the candidates for Congress announced in the Twenty-fourth district is Wm. S. Moore, Esq., editor of the Washington *Reporter*. With excellent natural abilities and a comprehensive education, no one would fill the position with more honor to himself, or greater acceptability to constituents.

Robert C. Beach, Esq., of Tidioute, declines to be a candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket in Warren county, on account of his private business requiring all his attention.

The Williamsport *Standard*, Democratic furnishes this "crumb" of comfort for the Greeleyites: "Several days ago a prominent Democrat from one of the rural districts called at our sanctum, and said: 'I tell you, now, if they do not nominate a Democrat I will vote for Grant. If they want a Republican we will give them one. That is the way we feel. We want no other but a Democrat.'"

The Republicans of Lawrence county held the primary elections under the Crawford county system last Saturday. The return judges met on Monday, counted the votes and announced the following gentlemen as having received a majority of the votes cast: For Congress, John W. Wallace, subject to decision of conferees; State Senate, Samuel McKinney; Assembly, G. W. McCracken, delegate to Constitutional Convention, D. Craig; Associate Judge, Thomas Pomeroy; Prothonotary, C. McPherson; Commissioner, William McClelland; Auditor, George Y. Leslie.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Democracy of Westmoreland county: For Congress, Hon. Henry D. Foster, subject to decision of Congressional conferees; Assembly, John Latta, Abraham Greenawalt; Register and Recorder, R. H. Hayes; Editor of the Greensburg *Argus*; Commissioner, John Herbert; Poor House Director, L. B. Snyder; Auditor, George L. Pore.

KNAVERY is reduced to a science in this as in other countries, and new schemes for swindling are constantly developing. The latest style of dishonesty has come to light in New York, the metropolis of rascality as well as of trade. An enterprising porter has been discovered selling the business secrets of his employer to his rivals in the same line of trade. An old and extensive metal dealer of New York city had a porter, who was approached on one occasion by a rival firm to the house of business at Newark, and induced to hand over, for a consideration, all the envelopes covering the business correspondence of the house at which the porter was employed, on which the names of the correspondents were printed. By this means, the Newark merchant made up a list of the customers of the New York house, and his next step was to pay the dishonest porter for finding out the prices at which sales were made. He then wrote the customers, and by offering metal a fraction less than he knew they had been paying, was in a fair way of stealing the New Yorker's entire business, when the fact became known, and the parties to the conspiracy were arrested and held for trial.

THE Philadelphia Ledger says: "Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance will be published in full in the Tribune to-morrow morning. It is a long document, and will occupy a large space in the columns of the paper. Mr. Greeley has written it with his own hand, and it is a curiosity in chirography. The letters are large and round, and the lines are wide apart. The manuscript fills about twenty pages of foolscap paper. Mr. Greeley has been engaged upon it for a week past, and has written it at his own house, in the midst of his family. He has been interrupted frequently by callers, and has had to write it at odd moments. He has not had the assistance of any friend in its preparation, and has not consulted any one in regard to its contents. It is entirely his own production, and is a very able document."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

JUDGE SETTLES TO PRESIDE.

Appointment of Committees.

Grant's Popularity Unabated.

The Enthusiasm Unbounded.

"A Sort of Experience Meeting."

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

A Feeling Tribute to Gerritt Smith.

Speeches by Gen. Logan, Gov. Orr, William A. Gray, R. B. Elliott and James H. Harris.

Adjournment Until To-day.

Senator Wilson's Nomination Probable.

"There is Not a Jar Anywhere."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1872.

An Inspiring Scene.

The beautiful Quaker City presented this morning a most inspirited and attractive appearance. The streets were gay with bunting displayed from hundreds of buildings, and resounded to the music of numerous bands, while the whole city was alive with citizens and strangers.

The Convention.

The Convention met in the Academy of Music, which had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion under the supervision of General Bingham, the Postmaster. The accommodations for members of the press were ample and comfortable, for which their thanks are due to Francis Wells, of the *Evening Bulletin*. After the appointment of Committees, the Convention resolved itself into

A Sort of Experience Meeting.

And rousing speeches were made by Geneva John A. Logan, Gerritt Smith, ex-Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and William A. Gray, of Arkansas, R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, and James H. Harris, of North Carolina. The three latter are colored men. They were received with great enthusiasm, and acquitted themselves most admirably.

A Touching Scene

Occurred during the speech of Mr. Gray, which was interrupted by but few. He referred in most feeling terms to the services Gerritt Smith had rendered his race, and said that "to-day for the first time God has plesed me with the sight of the grand, noble old man, Gerritt Smith [applause] who stood by us and for us when we could not stand for ourselves." [Tremendous applause.] It was a strong ticket, and it is believed that Democratic Cambria will yet be redeemed.

Following is a list of the electors and delegates to the Baltimore Convention chosen at Reading:

1. Elector—Thos. J. Barger. Delegates—Wm. McMullin, Samuel Josephs.
2. Elector—Wm. Mann. Delegates—Thos. D. Pierce, Wm. M. Reilley.
3. Elector—John Moffet. Delegates—L. D. Ladner, D. M. Fox.
4. Elector—George R. Berrell. Delegates—Isaac Leech, John Campbell.
5. Elector—Delegates—Lewis C. Cassidy, Herman Yerkes.
6. Elector—Isaiah P. Haupt. Delegates—Ephriam Jacker, Ed. J. Albright.
7. Elector—Samuel A. Dyer. Delegates—R. E. Monaghan, George H. Boustead.
8. Elector—Jesse G. Hawley. Delegates—Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, B. Frank Boyer.
9. Elector—Hiram B. Swarr. Delegates—Henry Jacobs, M. D., Robert Crane.
10. Elector—B. Reilley. Delegates—Wm. M. Randall, C. D. Gioninger.
11. Elector—Jacob Knecht. Delegates—Isaac S. Case, Charles Kleinz.
12. Elector—F. W. Gunster. Delegates—C. L. Lamberton, A. R. Brundage.
13. Elector—David Lowenberg. Delegates—V. E. Piolett, Wm. Platt.
14. Elector—James McKnight. Delegates—Jacob Lesterling, C. F. Wilson.
15. Elector—Henry Welsh. Delegates—John H. Criswell, Joseph R. Dunbar.
16. Elector—Jacob Zeigler. Delegates—Aug. Duncan, A. H. Coffroth.
17. Elector—R. W. Christy. Delegates—Gen. James Burns, R. Milton Speer.
18. Elector—William M. Fegan. Delegates—Edwin Berks, M. F. Elliott.
19. Elector—Rasselas Brown. Delegates—Herman Haupt, Col. Thomas Scott.
20. Elector—F. M Robinson. Delegates—P. I. Pierce, William Hasson.
21. Elector—John R. Wilson. Delegates—W. H. Hunter, Col. Wm. Jackson.
22. Elector—Philip H. Stevenson. Delegates—James P. Barr, John H. Bailey.
23. Elector—John F. Bard. Delegates—David Campbell, M. D. Wilson.
24. Elector—George W. Miller. Delegates—James A. J. Buchanan, D. S. Morris.

The following ticket for the delegates-at large to the Constitutional Convention was elected: Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, Hon. William Bigler, Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, Hon. A. A. Purman, Franklin B. Gowen, James Ellis, George M. Dallas, John H. Campbell, William L. Corbit, Wm. H. Smith, William J. Baer, S. H. Reynolds and E. T. Steel.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party, in Reading, on Friday, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That as the representatives of the Labor Reform party of Pennsylvania, we announce our determination to enter into a vigorous canvass for the election of our whole ticket, and that we confidently expect to elect our candidates and carry the State, that result unlikely to be unflinchingly to the end.

The Republican primaries in Crawford county take place next Thursday.

John A. Magee, editor of the Perry county *Democrat*, is said to have the inside track in the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifteenth district, Cumberland and Perry counties having had their term of service past, and Perry now claims it.

Among the candidates for Congress announced in the Twenty-fourth district is Wm. S. Moore, Esq., editor of the Washington *Reporter*. With excellent natural abilities and a comprehensive education, no one would fill the position with more honor to himself, or greater acceptability to constituents.

Robert C. Beach, Esq., of Tidioute, declines to be a candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket in Warren county, on account of his private business requiring all his attention.

The Williamsport *Standard*, Democratic furnishes this "crumb" of comfort for the Greeleyites: "Several days ago a prominent Democrat from one of the rural districts called at our sanctum, and said: 'I tell you, now, if they do not nominate a Democrat I will vote for Grant. If they want a Republican we will give them one. That is the way we feel. We want no other but a Democrat.'"

The Republicans of Lawrence county held the primary elections under the Crawford county system last Saturday. The return judges met on Monday, counted the votes and announced the following gentlemen as having received a majority of the votes

THE ANTIOCH DISASTER.

urther Particulars of the Great Earthquake at Antioch—The Loss of Life Terrible—A Mountain Split into Pieces —Great Suffering Among the Survivors.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The London *Telegraph* of the 24th of May, has the following: A private letter gives interesting particulars of the earthquake which occurred in Antioch on the 1 of April. Two-thirds of the houses in the town have been utterly ruined, including the most substantial and durable public buildings, and the remaining houses are so greatly damaged that there is no possibility of occupying them. The inhabitants were in great misery, living in tents outside the town, and were in deep grief on account of the loss of relatives and property. The sacrifice of life has been very great, one thousand five hundred Mahometans and two hundred and fifty Christians and Jews being reported missing. Close to Antioch is the isle of Staulia, by which all the houses, numbering about one thousand, are ruined. In Elonshia and Eliadia scarcely a building is left standing. Djaba and Gallack are also entirely ruined. Three hundred persons perished in the latter place. When the earthquake took place Ismet Bilias was split into pieces, and a torrent of black water burst forth, fainting the atmosphere with a strong flesh-like odor. Shepherds near the coast state that the sea rose about one hundred feet higher than usual. Eight days after the earthquake occurred, a Greek priest went toward Antioch in search for plate, and while among the ruins which accumulated to the depth of about seven or eight feet, he heard a feeble voice imploring assistance. On proceeding to the spot he found a young lady. She told him a young brother had been buried alive. The priest procured assistance and he was extricated, but the young lady has since died.

MURDER IN INDIANA.

Man at Decatur, Ind., Shoots Another for Being Criminally Intimate with His Wife.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 4, 1872.

John McLean was murdered at Decatur, Ind., this morning about one o'clock, by a man named Zimmerman, for, as he claims, being in criminal intimacy with his wife. The shooting occurred near Zimmerman's house, and the presumed guilty party was detected by him. Three shots were fired. The first ball passed through his head, and was subsequently found in him; two other balls passed through his body, and he died instantly. Zimmerman gave himself up and was committed for trial. McLean was a leading citizen, engaged in the dry goods and clothing business, about forty years old and a batchelor.

The crop prospects from several counties in Northern Indiana indicate that the average of cereals, fruits and vegetables will be realized, in some sections cut-worms and potato-bugs are committing ravages.

American Civil Engineers' Society Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers met in this city to-day. Over forty delegates were in attendance. At the session this morning the first business was the election of President of the Society for the ensuing year. E. A. Cheseborough, City Engineer of Chicago, was elected by acclamation. C. P. Bolton, of New York, was elected Assistant Secretary. The first paper read was by J. D. Steele, of Coursville, Pa., on the "Early History of Railroads and the Origin of Gauges," and was received with great applause. A motion inviting the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest and the members of the St. Louis Civil and Civil Engineers to participate in the proceedings was unanimously adopted. The Convention will continue in session several days, and a number of interesting papers have been announced to be read during the meeting. The annual banquet of the Society was given at the Tremont House this evening, and was an elegant and splendid affair. Invitations have been extended to the delegates to visit Omaha, Nebraska, St. Joseph, Missouri, and St. Louis, Missouri, and it is probable that a return trip to spend a few days in Pittsburgh. Delegates were present from New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky and Wisconsin.

International Typographical Union.

RICHMOND, VA., June 5.—The International Typographical Union has selected Montreal as the place for holding the next annual meeting. A resolution was adopted condemning the practice of making religion or political opinion a qualification or disqualification for employment. Subordinate unions were recommended to petition Congress to abolish the government printing office; to admit females to membership on the same footing as males. All amendments to the Constitution proposing

[illegible] James Y. Bell, a former of Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, [illegible] United States [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

CONGRESS has reconsidered its resolution to adjourn Monday, and prolongs the session until the tenth instant. A temporary adjournment from Tuesday until Friday will probably, in view of the Philadelphia Convention, be had.

THE proposal to make Colonel SCOTT President of the New York and Erie Railroad is said to be "off" for the present at least. Things progressed favorably until the condition was exacted that he should resign his connection with the Pennsylvania Road. This the Colonel declined to do, and negotiations terminated. The English owners, who practically have the control now, are said to be a trifle "at sea" about what to do.

"I DO NOT say that the Democratic party is composed of horse-thieves, but you will find that all the horse-thieves belong to the Democratic party." So wrote Mr. GREELEY not many months ago, and to-day he is beseeching the Democratic party to take him as their Presidential candidate. If they do, it is about the only thing we can think of that would give the color of truth to Mr. GREELEY'S description of the Democratic party.

ACCORDING to the crop reports of the papers of the grain growing regions of the Northwest, a larger acreage of wheat has been sown than usual, which promises an excellent yield, provided the chinch bug, which has appeared in some localities, does not interfere with it. Oats and barley are reported as looking well, but a lesser amount of corn seems to have been planted than last year. The potato bug has made its appearance in a few sections of the country, and its ravages are feared.

AMERICAN history teaches no lesson with more clearness and emphasis than the importance of electing to the Vice Presidency no man who would not in all likelihood make a good President, in case of the death of the person elected to that high office by the people. We cannot believe that the lesson will be lost sight of during the present canvass, or that the people will fail to reflect with due seriousness on the fact that the Providential translation of Mr. GRATZ BROWN from the lower to the higher position, would involve the reign of the "BLAIR family" in the White House. Though in some respects a most respectable and interesting body of relatives people do not wish to be governed by them.

THE Sabbath School cause is attracting a large share of attention throughout the country, and many of the ablest men, both clerical and lay, are devoting their time and energies to its advancement. Nearly every county has its local associations, and these are generally auxiliary to State organizations. Pennsylvania is fully up with other States in this work, and one week from to-day the State Sabbath School Association will meet in the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, and continue in session until Thursday evening. The State will be largely represented, liberal arrangements having been made for the transportation of delegates, and for their accommodation while here.

WE have been requested to mention that during the latter part of July there will be a meeting of the National Teachers' Association at Boston, and directly thereafter a meeting of the teachers connected with the various German American Schools of the United States, at Hoboken. Taking into consideration the importance of the subject of education, and the great benefit thereto that will in all probability be derived from the discussions and comparisons of views and methods which will take place during these Conventions, it would seem that as many teachers as possible should be in attendance at them. The press will advance the educational interests of the country by calling attention to this matter.

THE New York *Sun* is the original GREELEY paper, and is presumed to speak concerning him by authority. It disposes of the suggestion that if he is not nominated at Baltimore he will withdraw from the Presidential field in the following manner:

"If the Baltimore Convention determine to nominate a straight ticket, Greeley will still remain in the field, and will get thousands of Democratic votes; but the number of his Republican supporters will be comparatively few, and by the help of the Democratic diversion, Grant's chances for re-election will be good."

This agrees with our own statement of Mr. GREELEY'S intentions, published some days ago. Although virtually pledged to withdraw unless indorsed by the Democrats, Mr. GREELEY will do no such thing.

THE nomination of Senator BUCKALEW for Governor by the Democrats forces a bitter pill into the mouths of the supporters of General Cass, whose aspirations are thus shipwrecked a second time. The confidence with which he and they went to Reading was little less than sublime; but somehow or other they had taken miscalculated, for it appears that at no time did he have more than a single chance, and this was soon lost. To him this is more than a defeat simply for the Gubernatorial nomination: for it is known that his aspirations were not limited to the Governorship. He sought that office as a stepping-stone to higher honors, even the Presidency. In Mr. BUCKALEW the Democracy have a candidate of respectability for Governor. Such he is not their strongest man—and this the result will prove.

THREE reports come from Virginia—one that its iron and coal fields are attracting considerable attention from capitalists in the North and West; another, that commercial travelers canvassing the State are greatly hampered by the continued enforcement of the old extortionate license laws; and yet a third to the effect that in a number of counties the authorities have refused to impose a dog tax, although the proceeds were to be devoted to the support of free schools. The unlimited supplies of coal, iron and other mineral resources with which the Old Dominion abounds will be apt to benefit her very little so long as she continues to cling to commercial barbarism, and holds barking curs of more importance than reasoning minds. The odds against her are too heavy.

THE GREELEYITES were let off easily by the straightouters who were largely in the majority at Reading. It may be considered settled that Pennsylvania is to be opposed to GREELEY under all circumstances. The Democratic representation for the State at Baltimore will oppose his nomination, and though he should be nominated there the Keystone State will repudiate him. The failure to procure from the Reading convention an indorsement, rather the absolute certainty that there was no vote of disapproval was owing entirely to the forbearance of the straightouters, and the knowledge that if undertaken the attempt would have failed, will have a very damaging effect on GREELEY'S prospect throughout the country. His stock was going down rapidly before.

THE movements of the Anti-GREELEY-Cincinati men begin to wear an aspect something like formidable. The meeting in New York Thursday evening possessed some striking features. The number in attendance, for a beginning, was quite large, and no doubt not many attended out of curiosity merely. The leaders are altogether in earnest, and the nomination of a Presidential candidate is clearly within their purpose,—Prof. PERRY intimated that GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, would be the man. That there exists the hope of a union on one ticket by the Democrats and these bolting "Liberals," there can be no doubt, and it is the fear that one will be formed that is troubling the GREELEY people. What prospect there is of such a union it is difficult to estimate at this moment. To say the least such a thing is not impossible.

AND now, after a still longer and more modest interval of silence than that observed by his illustrious chief, the Vice Presidential nominee of the Cincinnati Convention steps, hat in hand, to the front, and makes obeisance for the honor conferred upon him. The only notable feature of Governor BROWN'S letter of acceptance is that which states that amnesty, to be effective, must be made general; a most commendable but curious change of opinion since the recent date when he so strenuously urged the enactment of a constitutional provision disfranchising all who, whether openly or covertly, had been engaged in the rebellion, on the ground that, to admit rebels and traitors to the ballot box, would be to make them more dangerous than they were in the field and "tend directly to the subversion and destruction of the Government."

ACCORDING to the Liberal Republican press, the whole South, so far as its white Democratic element is concerned, is becoming GREELEYIZED beyond the power of all the politicians in the world to prevent. In that portion of the Union, however it may be in the North, he was bound—so it has been asseverated—to sweep everything before him like a tornado. But now comes a leading Democrat of one of the cotton-growing States, writing to one of the principal Democratic papers of the North, who says that in his own State there is not a baker's dozen supporters of the Cincinnati ticket, and that so far as his observation enables him to judge, the Democratic masses of other States are generally at heart opposed to its indorsement by the Baltimore nomination. These deepening conflicts of opinion and statement are becoming decidedly interesting.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

"Is this the great ACHILLES whom we knew?" Progress is so superior to personality, and the principles involved in the continued ascendancy of the Republican party—which is now, as in the past, is still the embodiment of justice, of humanity, of national advancement and genuine, practical reform—are so great and important that we had hoped those who, having been among its founders and leaders, had from the operation of whatever offense or grievance broken away from their accustomed course of action, would have the wisdom and patriotism, before the lines of battle were ranged and set, to sink their private dissatisfactions, and win still further the respect and confidence of the country, by showing how superior they were to the influence of mere personal animosity, however great might have been the original provocation to resentment. Chiefest of all had we looked to the example of Senator SUMNER for an illustration of the power and beneficence of this political concord.

This hope has been destined to disappointment. That Senator has not been able to rise to the height of his opportunity. He has permitted his personal grievances to become magnified in his mind and heart into the semblance of a national grievance, and allowed his disappointment and irritation not only to get the better of his judgment, but also to warp his conscience, and to interfere with his conduct and duty as a true member of the political organization to which he professes to belong.

Fortunately, however, the speech carries its own antidote with it. Distilled of the very essence of rancour, coarse and vituperative to an almost incredible degree, its author will find that in his fury he has overshot the mark, and that the poisoned arrow aimed at another will return to wound his own breast. Senator SUMNER overestimates his own importance and underrates alike the intelligence and the courage of the masses of the Republican party. President GRANT is responsible, not to the Senator, but to the country, which will judge him at Philadelphia both as to his fitness for a second term and as to the expediency of putting him again on the track; and while the right of free criticism of any President in office, and of all measures of his administration, is at all times and under all circumstances to be inflexibly maintained, Senator SUMNER will probably learn from the action of the forthcoming National Nominating Convention that, great as he is, and distinguished as his services have been, he is neither the center of the solar system nor the keystone of the Republican party, and that the people of the country will not only cordially indorse the work which President GRANT has already performed, but will bid him carry it on for another period of four years.

The first thing which strikes the reader, after a perusal of the speech, is, that it does not contain a single accusation that has not already been repeatedly brought by the Bedouins and Ishmaelites of the hustings and the press; and the next, the immeasurable disparity between the nature of the alleged shortcomings and the degree of reprobation heaped upon them by the Senator. Granted that the President has received gifts: they were tendered as manifestations of the people's gratitude for services that could not be sufficiently rewarded—tributes of respect perfectly proper for the people to offer and for him to accept—none having been received since he became President. Neither does it follow that if, in his selection of persons for public office, he has chosen some from among the men whom he knew and trusted, the position must have been conferred as a *quid pro quo*—as one consideration for another; and such an imputation is in nowise compatible with the dignity and candor which the country had a right to expect from the Massachusetts Senator, even in his most hostile moods. With regard to his alleged acts of nepotism, while we are by no means an admirer of the practice of appointing relatives to office, it should be remembered that it has been followed to a greater or less extent by almost every President since the organization of the Government, while the constant and exaggerated references of the Senator to this part of his indictment, as if he feared it would else be forgotten by those whom it was intended to affect, show how little confidence he himself had in its power to inflict injury. With respect to the annexation of San Domingo, it is sufficient to reply that as soon as the President discovered the sentiment of the country to be averse to its acquisition he promptly relinquished the project, thus having no policy to enforce against the will of the people.

In short, from beginning to end of his tirade Mr. SUMNER was flagrantly unjust to the President, guilty alike of suppressing the truth and suggesting that which was not true. Not only did he grossly exaggerate his supposed defects of character, but he sedulously concealed his known and admitted excellencies. No reference was made to the unprecedented prosperity of the nation under his administration, to his maintenance of the public faith, his impartial execution of the laws, his protection of the rights of all without distinction of class or color, the reduction of the public debt, the appreciation of our bonds and securities in the money markets of the world, his recommendations respecting amnesty, or his strenuous endeavors to elevate and purify the civil service. Liberal at once in good faith accepted its candidates as the best to be had and resolved to support them. Other Germans, who before the Convention had shown no especial sympathy with the Liberal movement, declared themselves pleased with the nominees and ready to work for their election. Some of these were, no doubt, attracted by the manifest absence of anything approaching to political Puritanism from the tactics by which the nominations had been secured and from the character of at least one of the nominees. But the large majority of the German Liberals who took an active part in the so called reform movement, at once declared their dissatisfaction and let it be understood that they will not support Messrs. GREELEY and BROWN. In the great Teutonic communities of the West and Southwest, the lively political interest which had prevailed for many months suddenly subsided, and the attitude of expectation gave place to one of despondency or indifference. At present, from what we are able to learn, whatever animation exists among them regarding the next election results from the hope that one or other of the conventions which are yet to meet, may present acceptable candidates for their choice. Disappointed in that direction, it may be set down as certain that no inconsiderable proportion of the German element will remain at home on the day of the election.

MEDIAEVAL BARBARISM REVIVED.

In a long article on the persecutions of the Jews in Roumania, the New York *Staatszeitung* gives some details which are evidently founded on a careful study of the subject. The common impression, it seems, is erroneous, that the Jewish character of the sufferers is the cause of the hatred with which they are regarded. As in Hungary, Poland, Galitia, and in the East of Europe generally, so also in Roumania, the Israelites are the pioneers of German culture, though often without any distinct consciousness of the mission. In however rude a form they carry with them the elements of Germanic civilization, and, while speaking the language of the country in intercourse with its inhabitants, they speak German among themselves, and their prayer books and reading books are for the most part also German. Hence, to the Roumanians Germanism and Judaism appear to be nearly synonymous terms, and their dislike of Germany, and the fear that her powerful hand may some day lay hold of them and seek to bring them to reason, find expression recently in intensified hatred of the Jews. But this is not the only cause of the late persecutions. While the Roumanians are indolent spendthrifts, the Jews are keen traders, careful of their gains, and as, throughout the land, they hang together like a great secret brotherhood, they are enabled to take advantage of every opportunity of doing a good stroke of business. They thus often get the better of the Roumanians and become masters of whatever money there is in the land. By means of mortgages they also lay hands on and break up the landed estates of the Boyars or Barons. It is alleged that in their money transactions the Israelites are anything but soft-hearted and indulgent, a fact, however, which may not be thought of as peculiarly characteristic of the Jews. These Boyars are notoriously indolent in temper and profuse in their style of living, taking little or no thought for to-morrow, and there is no evidence that they are worse treated by the Jews than English lords and Scottish lairds of like disposition and habits, have been treated by the most Christian mortgagees and moneylenders in Great Britain. The truth is that the harshness with which the Israelites push their claims is only one side of the business zeal and energy which give animation to trade and commerce and promote the progress of the country in wealth and prosperity. They are increasing the value of real estate and of property in general, which without their agency would remain stationary or grow steadily less.

But the Roumanians are too ignorant and prejudiced to take any such fair and rational view of the subject. Because, while they are starving in their indolence and poverty, the Jews live in the enjoyment of comfortable incomes, they denounce the latter as plunderers who have grown rich on Christian spoils. Most readers are already familiar with some of the horrible scenes of violence and bloodshed to which this state of things has given rise; such scenes, indeed, as not long ago were rashly supposed to be impossible in Europe. In Ismail and Cahul the Jews were suddenly attacked by frenzied mobs, and for many days were hunted like wild beasts. Dwellings were torn down, synagogues demolished, and the sacred utensils and garments used in Jewish worship were scattered in all directions. Some families were deprived of property to the amount of from thirty to fifty thousand ducats; a fact which shows how far the benevolent contributions for the relief of the sufferers sent from western Europe must fall short of making good their losses.

As a pretext for these outrages, some criminal act on the part of a Jew was in every case alleged. In Ismail, a Jewish convert to the orthodox Greek church, really had broken into a church and stolen a few articles of ornamental cup, and a few ducats. Placed on trial in the police court, the Chief of Police forced him, by a species of torture, to accuse five Jews of the city, among them the Rabbi, of complicity in the crime. Though their innocence was completely established, and their release ordered by the Minister of Justice, they were put once more on trial on the same charge, and for insulting the Christian religion. The chief perpetrators of outrage when brought to trial were in all cases cleared. The fact is that in Roumania the Jew has no rights which any Christian is bound to respect. The people are perfectly indifferent to the public opinion of western Europe, and as they know that there will be no interposition of force in behalf of Jews, they feel quite safe in the indulgence of their diabolical passions. It is a significant fact which ought to be known in this country, that in the remonstrances of the Christian powers, America included, in behalf of the Israelites, our late Russian ally has taken no part.

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY.

If England has killed the Treaty, or should she do so, we shall expect to see all sorts of propositions at once introduced into Congress concerning the Alabama claims and for the collection of the same. So far from the claims question dying out, the loss of the Treaty by the act of England herself, after the United States had yielded even more than perhaps a majority of the people thought it wise or patriotic, will cause it to receive a larger degree of attention than ever. We should, therefore, expect to see all sorts of propositions in Congress, and not always in the best of spirit. One thing is certain: We are not going to surrender our claims of a direct, undisputed and indisputable character. Nor will it suit the temper of the nation, after what has taken place, to wait forever for England to adjust them. There will likely grow up a feeling—justly or unjustly—that England is not after all inclined to do the fair thing, and is disposed to trifle with us. We say this belief is likely to take possession of the public mind,—than which nothing could be more destructive of friendly relations between the two countries. If England has actually withdrawn from the arbitration and thrown up the Treaty, then it is probable that we have reached the really critical stage of the business. We have great faith that the action of the American Senate has been such as the American people can stand by in any extremity. It is scarcely probable that the supplemental article was so amended by the Senate as to cause it to differ materially from England's original proposal, or that it has been dealt with intentionally to defeat its object—the speedy settlement of the whole question. It is scarcely conceivable that the Senate has had any other purpose than to meet England squarely, even though to do so it incurred the odium of "backing down" more or less. There is not the slightest ground for the suspicion that the President or the Senate, taking England at her word, intended anything more than to come to her ground, even though we abandoned our own. Hence, if after doing all this, the belief should take possession of the American mind, as it is very likely to do, that England has, on some technicality, abandoned her position and thrown up the Treaty, or for some other reason not more satisfactory to us withdrawn from the arbitration, it would be difficult to limit American indignation. But it is not certain yet that England has withdrawn from the treaty. The report needs confirmation, and we prefer to hope that a complete settlement of the question of claims is at hand.

ONE of the features of the *Golden Age* is a column of selected sayings gathered from the garners of the best and wisest minds of all countries and times. Among other passages equally profound and true, we find in the last issue of that enthusiastic Liberal Republican journal this characteristic gem:

"That is government that would take the most friendless and hated and unpopular man, black, poor, perhaps criminal, and spread over him the safeguard of the same law that it would spread over the millionaire."

The marked and forcible application of this sentence to the present condition of public affairs in this country, so far as they relate to the ensuing Presidential election, cannot but strike every reader at a glance. The humblest negro in the Southern States should have his rights and liberties of person and property placed as much beyond question as the most prominent and influential citizen in all the land, and so long as this sense of security is not reached, so long and to that extent the government fails in the duty which it owes to all the people alike, irrespective of color, creed, caste or previous condition. For this civil and political safety and permanency the Republican party has stood and still stands, just as the Democratic party has all along stood for the physical, political and civil subordination of the black race. The Republican party is the exponent of the idea of manhood; the Democratic party of that of privilege; and it is not a little suggestive that, simultaneously with the indorsements of the Cincinnati nominations which come from DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, FOOTE, SEMMES, MALLORY, and other prominent leaders of the rebellion undertaken in the interest and for the establishment of a vast empire of human chattelhood, the colored men of the whole country should be found hurrying to the protection and support of the Republican party, just as in the bitter days of the war they hurried to the succor and refuge which lay around our standards and behind our slotted guns. When the scream of the hawk is heard in the air, how fast the scattered broods will run to the shelter of their mother's wings. The editor of the *Golden Age* does not lack insight into the intrinsic meaning of things. Can he tell why it is that the universal instinct of the colored race is set over in such direct and unmistakeable opposition to the party in whose behalf that journal is so active?

AND now he knows how it is himself. In 1868, shortly after the election of President GRANT, Mr. GREELEY visited a number of Canadian towns on a lecturing tour. Everywhere he was the recipient of great and deserved honors as an eminent American citizen. The city authorities of Montreal gave a banquet in his honor, at which, in response to a toast, Mr. GREELEY referred to DANIEL WEBSTER, and other American statesmen, of whom he said:

"Webster failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President, and I don't. But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Chase, making the same blunder. I have seen men who had thedisease early and died of it at a very old age. General Lewis Cass died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who once catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have carefully avoided it."

And now to the roll of WEBSTER and CHASE and CASS, is added the name of the very man who pitied their infirmity and congratulated himself on having escaped the poison and paralysis of the disease which prostrated them. General GRANT, he further said, was elected President mainly for the reason that he did not try to get himself elected. If the latest victim of the Presidential mania were not so thoroughly mastered by his disorder, he would probably also see that the converse of this statement is in his own case likely to prove equally true.

Is not the Liberal Republican movement becoming a little mixed? For instance, the Cincinnati Convention was called expressly as a convention of Liberal Republicans, everybody who did not profess the Liberal Republican views being distinctly notified that his room would be a great deal more acceptable than his company. The platform laid down by the Convention, and the candidates nominated upon it, were made to conform with this idea. From beginning to end it professed to be wholly and solely a Republican movement. In view of this fact, are not the frantic efforts which are being made to obtain the indorsement of the forthcoming Baltimore Convention slightly out of place? Why should men, in whose faces the doors of the Cincinnati Convention were remorselessly slammed, be expected to throw open their own doors to the very men who did it? And why should they be asked to do so? Is it because the Liberal Republican movement has already lost its character and become a mere desperate adventure, goaded on by need and greed and vain glory, whose principles are at the service of anybody who is likely to pay for them? If this be the reason, what is it? We have sometimes heard of people who were magnanimous enough to return a kiss for a blow—and perhaps the Democratic party may follow the example; but we believe there is no record in history in which one man claimed the friendship of another on the ground that he had kicked him down stairs.

A MONTH or six weeks ago, in speaking of certain schemes on foot in Congress for plundering the public treasury, whose success had thus far been prevented by the commendable vigilance of active and unpurchasable members, we said that, in the haste and confusion which almost invariably attend the closing days of the session, there was danger lest some of the lobbyists might after all carry their point, unless the most watchful circumspection was practiced. We have since had despondents say that these lobbyists are now making active preparations to slip their jobs through; their plan of operation being first to get the bill through the Senate, which is usually done without much difficulty, and then to allow it to lie quietly on the Speaker's table until two or three days before adjournment, when a motion to suspend the rules is always in order. Then, at a given time, by preconcerted action, a motion is made to take up the bill and pass it under a suspension of the rules, which, of course, prevents all discussion. It is to be hoped the honest members of the House will see to it that this game is not allowed to work. In consequence of their watchfulness and vigilance comparatively few jobs have passed during the session. All honor to and deserve the thanks of the country by continuing their patriotic watchfulness to the end.

GENERAL HOWARD, who was recently sent out to Arizona to study the Indian question, to consult with citizens and officials as to the best course to be pursued to avert a threatened outbreak of Apache hostilities, and if found practicable, to take a delegation of the chiefs of that tribe to Washington for conference, and to impress them with the hopelessness of contending against the United States, has come to the conclusion that the policy of moral suasion will not answer the requirements of the case, and that the proper measures to employ toward the Apache "robbers and murderers who will not be conciliated," are those of rigorous military force, and has accordingly advised General SHERIDAN to fully avail the resources of his command in bringing them to punishment. General HOWARD is a believer in peace, but only in that peace which insures security and justice. Now let the government act promptly on his recommendation. What is to be done should be done at once and in a proper way. If necessary, let troops enough be sent out there to run a skirmish line across the entire territory, and comb out every crawling, skulking savage who refuses to come under the influences of civilization, to go upon a reservation, and to accept the protection of the government. If there is to be an Indian war, let it be prosecuted with vigor and brought to an end as soon as possible.

LATEST advices from England state that the movement of the agricultural classes for the amelioration of their condition, which commenced in Warwickshire some weeks ago, is extending all over the country. The most notable feature of the movement is the moderation, sagacity and self-restraint with which it has been conducted. There seems to have all along been an entire abstinence from overbearing or violent methods; which, considering the privations and sufferings of the class embraced, and their low standard of intellectual cultivation, perhaps one of the most striking instances of temperance and judiciousness which the history of such combinations affords. It is at present difficult to forecast the economical or social consequences of this movement. There is almost a moral certainty, however, that whatever may be its final outcome, the future relations of farmers to their laborers will be different from those which have heretofore existed. It is quite evident that a great change is impending over the agricultural interests of that country, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the new life which seems to have been kindled in the lowest order of its industrial classes may progressively develop itself in forms which, however inconvenient their immediate effect, will be ultimately beneficial to the whole country.

THE comparatively small reduction of the public debt for May—$4,266,061—is owing to the fact that specially large payments on account of pensions mere made last month. Except for this drainage the reduction would have footed up from ten to twelve millions of dollars. But the good work goes steadily on, and with it an increasing confidence in the future, a fair confidence and national credit; alike satisfying the people of the United States and carrying conviction to even unwilling financiers and hostile interests in other nations. It remains for the people to say whether the men and measures which are producing such beneficent results are lightly to be exchanged for a domination which, according to the recorded testimony of the "Liberal" candidate himself, "would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation." We do not go so far as to say this; but there is no doubt that since the material wealth and prosperity of the country are in close sympathy with our national any change of policy manipulated by Democratic hands, in view of their past professions, would be a cause of alarm and uneasiness alike to individuals and corporations.

WHICH of the two namesakes is right? The New York *Tribune*, Liberal Republican, avers that the Democratic party has "virtually surrendered its hostility to equal rights, regardless of color"—in consequence whereof its candidate considers that he can accept a nomination from the hands of that party without in any degree repudiating his past principles; while the Chicago *Tribune*, also Liberal Republican, declares that "so long as every Democratic magistrate, policeman or ruffian knows that the black man's vote tallies one every time against him, he will get no justice at their hands, and only oppression and insult from them all"—for which reason it intimates that they should vote for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, in order to put a stop to this "oppression" and "insult." The New York *Tribune* commends the Democracy to the support of the colored race because it has outgrown its prejudices toward them, and the Chicago *Tribune* calls upon them to sustain it for the reason that until they do they will get no justice at its hands. This looks like a distinction with a difference, which the papers in question are respectfully invited to ponder at their leisure.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is reported to have recently predicted that President GRANT should be be nominated, would receive a greater relative vote than any candidate since MONROE. That he will be triumphantly reelected there can hardly be any doubt; it is scarcely probable, however, that the sanguine expectations of Mr. BOUTWELL will be fulfilled. There was but one electoral vote cast against the re-election of President MONROE, and that was thrown by a political friend who questioned the propriety of placing MONROE on an equality with WASHINGTON, who was unanimously re-elected. President MONROE was elected by a vote of one hundred and eighty-three to thirty-four, and re-elected by a vote of two hundred and thirty-one to one. President LINCOLN was re-elected by a vote of two hundred and thirteen to twenty-one, receiving more than nine-tenths of the whole number of electoral votes, which was two hundred and thirty-four. The total number of electoral votes under the new apportionment is three hundred and sixty-six; of which the Republican candidate must receive three hundred and thirty-six in order relatively to exceed the majority received by Mr. LINCOLN.

THE orchard products of the principal States have rapidly increased in value during the last decade, as appears from the census statistics. The total value in 1860 was less than $200,000,000, while in 1870 it was over $48,000,000. The crops included in the estimate are apples, pears, peaches, etc., and do not embrace what are known as "small fruits," grapes, berries, currents, etc. The increase is principally in apples and peaches. In New York, the product increased from $3,720,380 in 1860, to $8,347,414 in 1870, and in Pennsylvania from $1,479,937 in 1860, to $4,208,004 in 1870. The ratio of increase was greatest in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The ratio of increase in California falls below that of Pennsylvania. The apple crop of this State, which forms so important a part of our annual farm products, is reported to be in better condition than for years past, and will no doubt exceed in value that of any former year. The peach, pear and quince yield, in most sections, will be fair, and the aggregate yield of our orchards will probably reach $5,000,000.

IN the death of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, founder and proprietor of the New York *Herald*, of which mention will be found in our telegraphic columns, the profession of journalism in this country loses its oldest, and in some respects its most remarkable member. Younger in age by a year than the venerable editor of the New York *Evening Post*, he became connected with the press six years earlier, and for upwards of half a century continued to be practically identified with it. In 1835 he issued the first number of the *Herald*, with which his name has ever since been associated, although he retired from the active management of its concerns several years ago. Mr. BENNETT was born in Scotland, but came to this country at an early age. He was destined by his parents for the priesthood of the Catholic Church, but the bent of his genius was toward journalism. A man of great versatility rather than great powers, his career furnishes a striking example of what may be accomplished by tact, energy, and patient persistence of purpose.

A NUMBER of important changes are about to be made in the English patent system. A select Parliamentary Committee, who have had the subject under consideration for some time, have recommended that the present practice of patenting anything and everything at the option of the proprietor shall be abandoned, and that no patent shall hereafter be granted except upon the report of a competent authority that the invention is new, and a manufacture within the scope and meaning of the law, and also upon condition that the manufacture shall be carried on in the United Kingdom, so as to fully supply the demand on reasonable terms and with due regard to existing interests. There are also a number of other changes, one of the most important of which provides that no article manufactured in a foreign country shall be patented in England unless a patent has previously been granted in the country in which it originated, and the patent be applied for by the inventor or his legal assigns.

THE fact that exports of produce in the first nine months of this fiscal year, show a decrease of $32,000,000, against an increase of $42,000,000 gold in importations, has caused financial writers in the east to utter words of warning. We are importing too much to maintain a healthy condition of trade. The shipments of specie abroad may be hastened by the unsettled condition of political affairs in Europe, limiting the demand for our securities, and quickening that for gold, especially as the prospects for large crops of our great staples are not promising at present. If we continue to import so largely in excess of our exports, a drain of precious metals for Europe will be inevitable, as the only means of settling the adverse balance against us. This is undesirable, as it would diminish our present liberal supply of coin below the average amount, which is indispensable not only to the resumption of specie payments, but to prevent an advance of the premium on gold, with attendant gambling and wild speculation.

A CONGRESSIONAL Committee for the revision of the rules governing the conduct of that body has been appointed and will sit during adjournment. There is certainly room for a number of improvements. The course of the Democratic minority in the House with reference to the civil rights bill, embodying substantially the principles of the measure passed by the Senate, shows how a factious few may under the present regulations prevent the passage of important laws and obstruct the whole course of legislation, in complete disregard of the requirements of the country and the wishes of the majority of Congress. Of course minorities have their rights, and these should always be jealously guarded; but the proceedings of Congress during the present sessions afford sufficient proof that modification of the rules is needed. If the opportunities for "filibustering" were curtailed, the public business would be likely to suffer a good deal less from neglect.

"Coming Electrical Disturbances."

A writer in the New York *World* expatiates on "Coming Electrical Disturbances." Alluding first to the recent violent storms of wind, rain and hail in different parts of the country, he says:

"As the summer goes on and the time commonly supposed to be the appropriate one for thunder-storms and rain we look for unusual disaster from this hitherto comparatively harmless set of phenomena. It has been calculated that the great fires which in October last destroyed the forests of the Northwest not less than twelve trillions of pounds of oxygen were taken from the air in the process of combustion; and, as we are indebted to plants for our oxygen—since in the process of digestion they break up carbonic acid into its elements, retain the carbon, and set free the oxygen—the destruction of the trees not only directly took from the atmosphere that vast amount of oxygen, but prevented us from having our normal amount of the life-giving gas produced for us in the laboratory of nature. The direct effect which this enormous destruction of forests will have on electrical conditions of the earth and air was rendered visible in the unusually brilliant and numerous auroras which followed in the fall, and which were noticed as peculiarly remarkable by various scientific men—few of whom, however, seem to have attributed them to their proper cause, although it is known that chemical action is always accompanied by the evolution of electricity. Another but more remote effect may possibly be the great amount of sickness which followed in the winter and spring, as the result of lowered vitality among men deprived of their customary amount of oxygen. And already we have had indications of what is likely to prove the most singular result of the destruction of the trees, in the unusually early coming of the thunder-storm; for forests act as a sort of natural lightning rods by means of which the electricity of earth and air is to some extent kept in equilibrium. The fires which have been raging all over the country for the last few weeks, and by which so much woodland has been rendered useless, will certainly have no tendency to allay the evil."

The writer's speculations are more curious then satisfactory. Possibly, however, they may not be contemptible.

AS a consequence of the demand by workmen and concession by proprietors of eight hours and twenty per cent., New York manufacturers are considering the inevitable step of closing their establishments. To raise the prices of their wares would be to take themselves out of the market,—to close or go where labor will deal fairly by them, one or the other they must do, in either case the workmen would be the greatest losers. Proprietors might be able to stand it, but could they?

THE newest western wonder is a soda lake on the Union Pacific Railroad, several miles in circumference, and capable of supplying seventy thousand tons of soda a year. We shall probably next hear of a brandy manufactory in that quarter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Well informed parties in California estimate that the surplus wheat crop for exportation this year will reach 600,000 tons, and are apprehensive about an adequate supply of tonnage to carry away this surplus, in addition to the coal, lumber, dyewoods and guano trades.

The unification of Italy seems to have produced the very greatest commercial advantages. The custom houses between States and provinces have disappeared, and travelers now find more pleasure in visiting Italy, thus increasing the circulation of specie as well as adding to the general prosperity.

Apropos of the recent ocean trip of the steamer Adriatic from New York to Queenstown in seven days and sixteen hours, one is reminded of the time which it took Columbus to cross the Atlantic ocean. Sixty-nine days was the period. This looks like progress.

A Louisiana planter has made a remarkable discovery in his corn-field. In a cut of first-year stubble, where the cane had been planted in October, 1870, he found that a number of stalks had commenced growing from eyes on the mother cane.

Fechter's New York theater is to be lighted by means of a limelight fixed in the ceiling of the auditorium, with reflectors so as to illuminate the stage, in such a way that the features and attitudes of the performers will be displayed without distortion, while spectators can see the stage without the pain of facing the glare of the foot-lights.

There is a reverend gentleman in Minnesota who spends his Sundays in prophesying that the world will not outlast the present summer, and yet he has sown one hundred acres of wheat. He is a hypocrite in grain.

It is said that the missionaries of Micronesia have made more explorations in the Pacific ocean than have been made by the British navy since the days of Captains Cook and Vancouver, and by the United States navy since the days of Commodore Wilkes. This at an expense not to exceed a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Why is it that in four out of every five villages in the country where a base ball club exists, the women dig up their own gardens? Can the males dig up an answer?

The topography of Vesuvius has completely changed since the eruption. New hills have appeared and precipices been formed everywhere. All is altered; the very shape of the mountain itself has lost its well known outlines, and the view is said to be appalling.

Compared with the corresponding period last year and the year before there has been an increase of exports from Great Britain during the past four months, equal to twenty-four per cent. The gain is chiefly in metals and woolens, but many other items have profited, and in very few there is a falling off.

Norfolk papers declare that during a rain storm a few days ago a large catfish fell from the clouds into the streets of that city. We don't believe it. Catfish have no scales. How then, could it have scaled the sky? If drawn up by a water spout it was a sucker.

Half the depositors in the Massachusetts savings banks are women, and $26,000,000 is the sum total of the amount deposited by these prudent darlings. The women of Massachusetts are largely in excess of the males; hence, probably, this careful husbanding of their resources. In order that their figures may show to advantage.

Nothing seems to dampen the inherent vivacity of the French. They make sport even of their misfortunes. A new toy has just appeared in Paris: a tectotum with four sides, on which are inscribed the words Legitimacy, Orleanism, Bonapartism, and Republic. The game consists in betting on the side which may turn up when the instrument has been spun. It is very fashionable.

Details have arrived in England as to the South Sea Island slave trade, so sickening in their character that they ought to raise an agitation in that country sufficient to sweep that diabolical traffic at once and forever from the seas.

Thibodeaux, La., has a curious system of water works. The town lies below the level of the sea, and is protected by a dyke. Over this embankment water is introduced through large syphons, by means of which the streets are sprinkled, the ditches kept clean, and the atmosphere cooled.

A party of officers of the United States Coast Survey has gone to Brest, France, for the purpose of co-operating with similar parties at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to determine the exact difference of longitude between the United States and Europe.

A Galveston printer who worked for a colored publisher named Ruby, struck the other day because Mr. Ruby employed a "negro" to work in the same office. The uncompromising Anglo-Saxon was willing to work for but not with a colored man. In that matter his price was above rubys.

The most interesting discovery heard of lately is one for laying down submarine telegraph wires, even across the Atlantic, with insulation amounting only to a single unit, instead of 170,000 units of the present cables—saving two thirds of the present expense of these cables, and making oceanic telegraphy cheaper even than that of the land. Eminent electricians are said to declare it practicable.

The New York *Mail*, which a few days ago related how a valorous Kentuckian overcame a black snake, cutting out "its fangs and poison bag" as a trophy, now says—speaking of the appearance of the seventeen year locusts in Tennessee and Kentucky—that they are so so thick "that *they* drive the hogs under the fruit trees and shake the insects down for them to devour." Hem! Is the *Mail* trying by this attempt to rival Munchausen? It can't make one person in a hundred believe that black snakes are venomous, or that locusts are really effective hog-drivers.

In reporting Count Beust's speech at the late London literary fund dinner, the *Times'* reporter made a curious blunder, representing him as saying that he could not "aspire to the eminence of the Belgian Minister," instead of, though the youngest of the diplomatic body, he could not aspire to the eminence of a Benjamin."

Every State except Florida and Arkansas has received its quota of agricultural scrip granted by Congress, and all the States except Florida, Louisiana and Nevada have established agricultural colleges.

The interest centering in the paper trade has found expression in a new newspaper known as *The Paper Trade Journal*, published in New York every fortnight. It will confine itself wholly to the paper trade and its connections, and will give space to all improved methods in the production of paper.

Peruvian newspapers of May 14th reached New York on Wednesday, making but a fortnight from Callao to New York by mail steamer. This is a marvel of rapid connection.

A new chemical process for restoring charred currency to a condition in which it will be perfectly recognizable, and answer every purpose of new legal-tender, has been discovered by a western chemist. It is said to be a complete success.

There are three thousand and sixty-four languages in the would in addition to the tariff plank of the Liberal Republican platform.

All the morning daily newspapers published at the capital of Austria have agreed hereafter to omit their Monday editions.

In consequ